THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

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FIRST EDITION

For later telegraphic and local news see Second Edition.

STATE OFFICERS

Entertained by the Hibernians Last Evening.

BANQUET SERVED AT THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL

With Pleasant Post-Prandial Exercises.

Cead Mille Failthe was the watchword of the Central Council of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, last evening when that body of representative Irishmen of Lowell tendered a true Hibernian welcome to their honored guests and brothers, the state officers of the A. O. H. of Massachusetts.

The guests were men of national reputation known and beloved by their fellow Hibernians all over these broad United States, and they were Edward J. Slattery of South Framingham, state president; John M. Hayes, Plymouth county president; and Martin J. Roche of the Boston Republic and Sacred Heart Review, a foremost Irish scholar and writer.

Notwithstanding the almost unbearable weather the central council was present to a man in Hibernian hall early in the evening when the guests arrived and among them were such prominent men as James O'Sullivan, John P. Mahoney and E. J. Slattery, a trio of Hibernians difficult to duplicate and impossible to excel.

The exercises in Hibernian hall were of a business nature and consequently private, and they concluded about 10 o'clock when the party proceeded to the St. Charles hotel, where later a banquet was served by Landlord Dickey.

In addition to the gentlemen at the earlier meeting among the guests who took seats at the banquet board were: His Honor, Mayor Courtney, Alderman Crowley, Clerk Joseph Smith of the police board, and representatives of the press.

Messrs. James McParland of Div. 2, A. O. H., and Howard Blackton, Landlord Dickey's assistants, looked after the comfort and wants of the guests during the repast, and when the cigars had been lighted very entertaining post-prandial exercises were introduced.

John H. Riordan called to order and introduced as toastmaster Hon. Jeremiah Crowley.

Mr. Crowley referred to the early days of Hibernianism in Lowell, for it was in Lowell that the first Massachusetts division was organized, and at the conclusion of his remarks introduced Edward J. Slattery of South Framingham who responded to the toast "The Ancient Order of Hibernians."

Mr. Slattery, aside from being a most enthusiastic speaker had made a study of Hibernianism and his remarks accordingly were entertaining. The A. O. H., he said, is and should be an interesting study to all Irishmen. It is the most charitable of all Irish societies and one of its important functions is the development of the young man and the opening for him of an avenue to success in life. The A. O. H. is without doubt the represetative Catholic Irish society of America.

The toast "City of Lowell," was responded to by His Honor Mayor Courtney who, notwithstanding the exertion due to a severe cold gave one of his characteristically pleasant speeches in which he noted the fact that the Irish have ever been an important factor in the welfare of Lowell even in the early days when one of its founders, Patrick Jackson, established a mill in this vicinity.

John P. Mahoney responded eloquently to the toast, "The A. O. H. of Middlesex county," quoting figures to show the great strength of the order in the Bay state foremost county.

"The State of Massachusetts," was the toast assigned to Joseph Smith, a Hibernian by nature if not by initiation,

James O'Sullivan responded to the toast "The National Organization of the A. O. H.," and made a stirring speech in which he traced the growth and noble work of the order from its inception in this country in 1848. Coming down to 1861 he referred in glowing terms to the effect of the war upon the A. O. H. When Meagher of the sword rushed to the front to defend the flag of his adopted country, the Hibernians of New York were with him and the divisions in the New York cities were obliged to adjourn for lack of a quorum. But had the roll been called at Malvern Hill or Mary's Heights it would have been an easy matter, he said, to obtain a quorum.

After the war the order revived and grew constantly, numerically and influentially, until today it stands the leading Irish society in America.

Edward J. Slattery of this city enlivened matters by a few good stories, told in his inimitable way, after which Bro. John Hayes, who planted the seed on Plymouth Rock, made brief remarks, as did Martin J. Roche, the talented Irish scholar.

The exercises then concluded with benediction by the toastmaster.

who delivered the speech of the evening. In beginning he referred to the large number of Irish citizens in the state and remarked that if a debtor and creditor account be made Massachusetts will be found to owe them more than they owe her. He then dwelt upon the fact that though numerically large the Irish have not the representation in public affairs and business that is their due. "You are at present," said Mr. Smith, 'the hewers of wood and drawers of water,' and through your own fault for you will never get anything without reaching for it. You own 65 per cent. of the savings in the banks of Massachusetts or in other words 65 per cent. of the wealth of the state and yet where is the bank, with one exception in our own city, where Irishmen hold positions of trust? In these days it is the spider and not the lion which conquers. Gold is the latter day weapon and not the sword. You hold the weapon, use it to your own advantage. Start banks of your own and in a short time you will be sought after by others who before knew you not. There is no sentiment or sympathy in business and when they find that you have entered the lists with them their love for your money will assert itself and you will get what is due you, while Massachusetts will not stand aside and regard you as aliens and strangers, but will treat you with adulation in her degenerate days.

The Perfume of Violets
The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder.

FOR SALE

Cottage house and about 5000 feet of land at 20 Butterfield Street. House contains 9 rooms, steam heat, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar and there is plenty of room in rear of house to build another house or stable. Good neighborhood. Inquire on premises between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m.

FOR FLOWERS
GO TO
PATTEN & CO., FLORISTS
293 Central Street.

LIMITED TIME ONLY
TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN. NO GAS, NO ETHER, NO CHLOROFORM.
DR. WHITEHOUSE extracts all forms of bad teeth, those which are ulcerated and have been broken off, those which could not be extracted by others, and all will be done ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS, and can be seen at
MERRIMACK HOUSE.
Hours 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 and 6 to 9 p. m. Daily and Sundays.

DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST, 161 CENTRAL ST., opposite the Washington House.

16 TO 1
You will be pleased if your watch and jewelery repairing done at Frost's, 120 Central street

Just what the doctor orders for this warm weather, crush, linen and pique skirts, lawn wrappers and shirt waists. Grand sale now in program at Chris Holmes' store, 124 and 126 Merrimack street.

Merit
Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.
Made
That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

The Consumers' Brewing Co.'s EXPORT BEER
Bottled and Steamed at the Brewery, is the
Best Spring Tonic
Just Out. For Sale by All Local Dealers.

BRYAN'S SILVER TONGUE

Captures and Thrills an Immense New York Assemblage.

He Formally Accepts His Nomination at Madison Square Garden Amid Tremendous Applause—Men of all Parties Cheer the Great Orator—Mr. Bryan Defends Chicago Platform.

New York, Aug. 13.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska and Arthur Sewall of Maine, were last night formally notified of their nomination by the Democratic party for the offices of President and vice president, at a meeting in the big Madison Square Garden, which was a notable political event, and a remarkable climax to the remarkable tour of the presidential candidate across half the continent. An army of unnumbered thousands filled the streets for several squares about the building, in a vain hope of securing admission.

Notwithstanding the excellence of the police arrangements, the multitude of people who gathered in Madison Square park, and on Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, made several wild rushes to break through the lines. Twice was the crowd successful in reaching the doors of the garden, only to be driven back by the police, who acted with as much forbearance as the emergency permitted. Night sticks were raised, but only in a few instances did they fall. Only one man, so far as the police knew, was hurt in these rushes. In the hall, which was a fiery furnace, Mr. Bryan spoke to 20,000 ticket holders for nearly two hours.

His address dealt almost entirely with the financial question; was more argumentative, and less eloquent than his historical Chicago speech, which won for him a presidential nomination, and only in a closing appeal to the citizens of New York did he speak in the strain which had captured the Chicago convention. He was surrounded by many of the silver leaders, some of whom had been rival aspirants for his place on the ticket. The Democratic leaders of New York, with the exception of Former State Treasurer Elliot Danforth, who presided over the meeting, and Congressman William Sulzer, who organized the first Bryan club in the state, were absent.

Mr. Sewall spoke briefly after Mr. Bryan, and was heartily cheered. Governor Stone of Missouri delivered the notification speech, which declared that the work of the Chicago convention had been the work of the plain people, and that Bryan was their candidate.

After the notification meeting, Mr. Bryan was driven to the Hotel Bartholdi, facing Madison square, where he spoke again, standing on a balcony with Mr. Sewall and Mrs. Bryan, who shared with her husband all the honors and attention of the day. This second audience, standing in the streets, seemed to be composed mostly of workingmen, and Mr. Bryan exhorted them to support the cause of free silver, with one of the most effective open air speeches which he has made in the campaign.

Lesser lights of the party held overflow meetings on the streets, and made speeches during the garden meeting, so that the opening of the Democratic campaign in the city made an extraordinary exciting night.

At 8:15 o'clock Senator Jones called the audience to order, and announced that he had been directed by the national committee to nominate as chairman of the meeting Elliott Danforth of New York.

Mr. Danforth was cheered with hearty good will. He told the people that he knew they did not want a speech, and he was not going to disappoint them.

He presented Governor William A. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the committee of notification.

There were more cheers as Missouri's chief executive rose and came forward to give formal notification to Messrs. Bryan and Sewall of their nomination by the Democratic convention.

Governor Stone said that the acts of the Chicago convention were those of the true Democratic party. The existing national administration was created by the Democrats in 1892, he said, almost wholly on the tariff issue, although there were thousands of Democrats who then believed that a reform in our monetary system was of far greater importance than a reform in our revenue policies. Democrats had expected that Mr. Cleveland would bring the tariff to a speedy settlement, but in that, said the speaker, they were doomed to disappointment, the president thrusting it aside, and beginning "to exercise the great powers of his office to commit the country to a financial system inaugurated by the Republican party, and which the Democratic party had time and again condemned in both state and national conventions."

There were hisses when he spoke of the British gold standard in force in America, and more hisses when he spoke of Marcus Aurelius Hanna. He found sympathy in his audience with his reference to bond issues of the administration. Toward the end of his speech the audience began to grow impatient, and the spirit of the assemblage was shown in cries of "Bryan, Bryan." People jumped to their feet and shouted with a vim. Cheer followed cheer, and for a minute or two pandemonium reigned.

When Chairman Danforth introduced Mr. Bryan there came a demonstration that far exceeded the previous ones. The entire audience rose, on the platform, in the boxes, in the galleries. People were shouting like mad.

Mr. Bryan sat down wearily, but in a second jumped up again, with hands upraised for silence. The crowd, however, did not cease until it felt like it.

Mr. Bryan then stepped to the front and center of the platform. In his hand he held a manuscript copy of his speech. His face was pale, but he was cool and calm. He looked very much as he did in Chicago on the day he made his famous speech.

He began to speak slowly, but was obliged to stop, for the demonstration had sporadicasms before it died. Finally he began in earnest. His voice was firm, but it still showed signs of hoarseness. The strain of the speech-making from Chicago to Pittsburg had not been fully recovered from, and Mr. Bryan could not make himself heard so distinctly as in Chicago.

Mr. Bryan read from manuscript, but occasionally he dropped the sheets of paper and spoke earnestly and vehemently without looking at them. During Mr. Bryan's speech he was frequently interrupted by cheers of approval. His reference to the income tax was loudly cheered, as was also his reference to the sale of bonds.

The audience also manifested approval at various stages of his free silver argument. When some of the more telling points in this discussion were reached the audience yelled with all its might.

Mr. Sewall's speech of acceptance was very brief. He said that the Chicago convention was the greatest and most earnest convention in the history of the party. It was closer and more in touch with the people. The delegates were there to voice the sentiments of their constituents, the people of the party, for the people of the party controlled and conducted that convention. Mr. Sewall declared that unequivocally and through sincere congratulation he endorsed the platform on which he had been nominated.

"I believe we are right; the people are with us, and what the people declare in is always right and must prevail. I accept the nomination, and with the people's confirmation every effort of which God shall render me capable will be exerted in support of the principles involved."

[Mr. Bryan's Address.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow Citizens:

I shall, at some future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged, but relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend, with all possible vigor, the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention, assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles, that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety, and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes both of social order and national honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known, and to defend, every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions—they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated, with admirable clearness, and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed, both the duty and the sphere of government. He said: "Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law."

We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life; we would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the supposed thrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for it. We believe what is asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that all men are, or can be equal in possessions, in ability, or in merit: it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that government officials shall not, in making, constructing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens.

I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his mesage sent to congress in December, 1861, said: "No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned." I repeat his language with unqualified approval, and join with him in the warning which he added, namely: "Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which power, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix

Continued on Page 2.


MANAGER AND MAN.

BIG DEATH RATE

Victims of Heat Are Still Increasing.

SEVERAL NEW CASES OF PROSTRATION REPORTED.

Another Death Which Occurred This Morning.

The thermometer today persistently holds to the 90 mark though there is a slight breeze stirring which with the fact that we are becoming used to it acclimated as it were, makes the weather appear just a trifle less hot.

There were many prostrations last night and quite a number today, also several deaths, many of them being caused indirectly by the heat while a few were cases of sunstroke.

It is the same story all the time none but the poor are afflicted and in some cases the afflictions are most distressing.

The Lampye case is unparelled. the second child having died last evening.

The mercury yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, registered from 95 to 105 degrees and it then varied dropping as low as 92 in the early evening to 80 degrees this morng at 1 o'clock. The street department gangs in various parts of the city had to be laid off, not alone to protect the men, but as an act of humanity to the horses. At midnight, last night, Joseph Mathiers, residing at the Northern depot, was in a critical condition, having succumbed while at his work earlier in the day.

Hugh Orr, employed at Carney's blacksmith shop, was another victim of the prevailing heat complaint who had to be removed to his home.

A number of Lowell bricklayers were compelled to quit work in Lawrence yesterday owing to the heat, and in many of the machineshops and factories it was difficult to work through the day. It is confidently hoped that the promised cold wave will set in before long and if not there will be busy times ahead for not only the ambulance, the medical fraternity, but for the undertakers.

The list of deaths has kept on increasing within the past 24 hours and the victims of heat prostration not already mentioned in the Sun will be found below:

Thomas Brown, the sewer employe who was taken from the Fifth avenue sewer, Pawtucketville, overcome by the heat, died early last evening. He was an old resident of Ward two residing on Fenwick street.

Edward McGauvran, a driver for the board of health, was stricken down with the heat and was carried to his home on Dummer street.

John Hurley, employed at Cole & Nichol's foundry, succumbed to the heat yesterday and removed to his home, and last evening showed signs of recovery.

Michael McGlone, residing at 150 Church street, was another victim of the heat, who died yesterday afternoon. He was 49 years of age, and is survived by two sons and a daughter.

John Stanton, employed at C. I. Hood & Co.'s laboratory, was removed to his home, 79 Appleton street, while in a state of prostration, and becoming delirious, Dr. Dr. C. B. Pool was sent for, and after working over him a long time, placed him on the road to recovery.

Marie Joakuine whose death was briefly mentioned in the Sun yesterday and who expired very suddenly, was according to the attending physician, a victim of heat prostration. After working in the mill Tuesday she started to go there again yesterday morning and had proceeded only a short way from her home off Middlesex street when she became dizzy and was assisted by a friend back to her domicile only to soon after expire while seated in a chair.

In Little Canada two infants passed away as the result of cholera infantum, induced by the heat.

Thomas Tully died last night at his home, 102 Dummer street, adding another to the large quota of deaths by heat prostration. He was a well known survivor of the Mexican war, unmarried and resided with relatives.

Annie Petrie died very suddenly as the result of the heat, last evening, at her home 238 West Manchester street. She did a large family washing in the forenoon and on her husband's return from work shortly after 5 o'clock, he found her lying upon the bed in a precarious condition. He went out to secure assistance and upon his return, he found his wife cold in the embrace of death. She was 45 years of age. Her husband is employed in the foundry of the Lowell Machine shop. A 15 year old son of the deceased is also in a dangerous condition, suffering from fever brought on by the heat.

Joseph Marthes, the victim of the sun prostration already alluded to in The Sun, died this morning at the rear of 286 Middle street. Funeral this afternoon.

Another death has been added to the bereaved Blampye household, 7 Summer street, in the person of Willie Louis Blampye, who followed his twin brother, the particulars of whose death were fully and exclusively mentioned in yesterday's second edition of The Sun. Both children were aged 15 months, an older and the only remaining child of the family being with relatives out of town. In the house with the Blampye family is a child of Wm. Dunn (whose mother is dead) and whose death is momentarily expected. Mr. Samuel Blampye, father of the twins, has regained consciousness and when The Sun reporter arrived at the house he was being attended by Dr. Maguire, who feels that he will bring him around all right. The funeral of the twin children took place this afternoon and burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

James Murray, employed as a section hand on the Boston and Maine road between Wigginville and Almont was so overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon that his condition became critical when he arrived at his home in Lawrence street, Wigginville.

Thomas Kelley the teamster who was overcome with the heat yesterday is still at St. John's hospital. He was so far recovered that he desired to return to his home this forenoon; His medical attendance refuses to allow him until he is fully out of danger.

THE FEAR OF WAR

Prevents England From Settling the Cretan Question.

London, Aug. 13.—George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, made a statement to the house yesterday, regarding affairs in the Island of Crete. He deprecated the formation of any hasty opinion on the subject. There has been a proposal of the powers, he said, to assist Turkey in effecting a blockade of Crete, but England had thought it advisable to look a little further before joining in such a movement. It was a doubtful thing to interfere between sovereign and subjects, and especially to suppress to some extent, excusable rebellion.

The government, he said, had declined to give the sultan the assistance of a British fleet, without a quid pro quo in the shape of a security, or guarantees to Crete. Lord Salisbury, he said, was willing to consider joining in a guarantee with the other powers. Mr. Curzon did not believe that any of the parties concerned favored the annexation of Crete to Greece.

The government, he added, had not abandoned hope of a solution of the difficulties. British men-of-war had rendered almost invaluable assistance in preventing an outbreak of disturbances.

Here there was an outbreak among the Irish members of cries of "shame," and Timothy Healy exclaimed: "Why don't you take the side of the Christians?"

Mr. Curzon said that the government had tried to avoid taking sides. Something more permanent than had yet been suggested was necessary, he said, for a real settlement.

Henry Flower said that the government was pursuing a pro-Turkish policy.

Arthur Balfour, in reply, denied Mr. Fowler's statement. The government, he said, had been unsparing in its efforts to secure good government for Crete. There was danger of war if any one power rushed in to settle the problem in such a rough and ready manner. After repeating Mr. Curzon's statements, Mr. Balfour concluded by saying that the government was conscious of its responsibility for avoiding what might prove a catastrophe incomparably greater than the horrors already heard of.

Baseball.

At Boston—New York, 8; Boston, 6. Boston, 6; New York, 4.
At Chicago—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Called on account of darkness.
At Louisville—Cleveland, 4; Louisville, 3. Louisville, 4; Cleveland, 3.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 0.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 0.
At Fall River—Fall River, 4; Brockton, 3.
At Bangor—Bangor, 10; Portland, 4.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 16; Pawtucket, 4.
At Augusta—Augusta, 16; Lewiston, 8.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Herr Otto Lilienthal, the "Flying Man," was killed near Berlin.

Thirty postoffices of the country show a gain in receipts over July, 1895.

Great Britain has claimed and seized a rich section of Alaskan territory.

An electric railway it to be built between New York and Philadelphia.

The Turkish government refuses to make any concessions to the Cretans.

It appears not impossible that the Murray Hill bank may resume business.

Barbarities of Japanese troops toward the inhabitants of Formosa are reported.

There is a strong sentiment apparent in Cuba for annexation to the United States.

The gold withdrawals yesterday were $167,300, leaving the gold reserve $106,794,954.

The Burlington road is to establish a daily newspaper, printed and published on their trains.

The sultan has conferred upon Miss Clara Barton the emblem of the second class of the Order of Chefakat.

The suspension of F. A. Phillips of the New York Consolidated Exchange has been announced. The failure is of minor importance.

Present indications are that Li Hung Chang will visit President Cleveland, if he sees him at all, at Gray Gables, or in that vicinity.

2 O'CLOCK

A FIGHTING MOOD

Watson Speaks On His Position.

PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO THE WEST.

Dilates Upon Gorman and Sewall.

New York, Aug. 13.—The World this morning publishes a signed statement, written by T. E. Watson, the Populist nominee for vice president of the United States. In this statement Mr. Watson says in part:

"When the national convention of the People's party adjourned, after the nomination of Mr. Watson as a second to that of Mr. Bryan, there was an interval of several days in which it was difficult to see whose triumph it was. Had the Democrats absorbed the Populists or had the People's party absorbed the Democrats? Would the Populist nominee be able to hold the rank and file of his party as against the fusionists, or would he be swept off his feet by the tide? As the third week has passed away it is now quite clear that the Populists' nominee has not been swept away, and that his position grows stronger daily. Feeling that the rank and file of his party would look to him to maintain the Populist organization in this hour of its danger, Mr. Watson plainly and promptly stated that he was in the fight to stay. This statement carried encouragement with it, and removed all doubt on that point from the Populist mind.

The great fusion movement thus far carried but four states, while straight Populism carried 13, and it is fighting its opponents to a standstill in the others. If the rank and file can be heard from in all the conventions, we are in no doubt of the result, and the rank and file will probably be heard from.

Mr. Watson has asked the national committee to send him to the west. He believes that he should appeal to these people face to face in this crisis. The west sent her Weavers and her Simpsons and her Mary Ellen Leases to the south in 1890, asking that the south break away from old party ties and meet the west in a new organization, whose aim should be to write west and south in political brotherhood. The south responded, and the congressman from Georgia, who took his life in his hand and stepped forth to meet Simpson and Davis and Peffer of Kansas, now wants to meet the brave men of the west and ask them whether they won't stand by southern Populism in this day of peril. He believes they will win.

Sewall is the chain of the Bryan wheel, the brakes to his car. The money power dictated his nomination, a counter move to Bryan's. In no other way can anyone explain why the south was passed over in the choice of a vice presidential nominee. Gorman, the gold bug and protectionist, is controlling Bryan's free silver campaign, and Sewall, the typical eastern plutocrat, is Bryan's running mate. What does this argue—that if Sewall remains on the ticket and Gorman continues to pull the campaign wires, the whole country will see clearly enough that Mr. Pendleton of Georgia was right, when he said that he was going to support the Chicago ticket, for the reason that no free silver law would be passed.

We cannot be guilty of the absurdity of choosing a national banker as our leader in a fight against national banks. We cannot hope to escape ridicule and just reproach, if we choose an eastern plutocrat to lead us in a contest against plutocracy.

We cannot believe that we could keep our own forces straight if we should start on a cruise against corporations under the command of a corporation king. Hence, we cannot, under any circumstances, vote for Sewall electors. Any policy, other than the St. Louis policy, means death to Populism, and we ought not to be asked to kill our own party.

The south furnished the electoral vote which elected, but she dared not write the platform nor dictate the nominees. It was the rise of the People's party which united south and west, transferred the balance of power to the west, and completely relieved the south from the necessity of sitting at the footstool of that twin brother of Republicanism, northern Democracy.

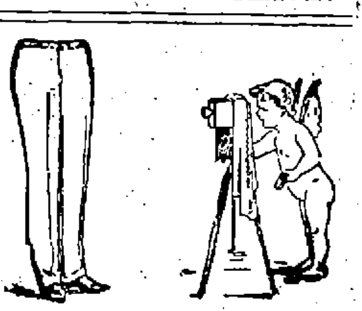
Populism, having accomplished these good results while out of power, has at last earned the right to live. Hence, as the third week since the St. Louis convention passes away, it becomes more and more apparent that the People's party will stand by its nominee, and that the southern Democrat of the rank and file, if left to his choice, will vote for Bryan and Watson, rather than for Bryan and Sewall. The southern Democrat feels that Watson is in accord with their principle, their platform, their sectional pride and their material interests, while Mr. Sewall is not.

Rape Fiend Shot.

Sheffield, Mass., Aug. 13.—Stephen Darling, 17 years of age, colored, assaulted and ravished Marguerite, aged 8, daughter of Burt Bacon. He was arrested, and afterward confessed his guilt. When on the way to the police station, Mr. Bacon met Darling, and shot him. Darling was in the custody of Police Officer John Bacon, who is the father of the man who did the shooting. The little girl is in a critical condition, and some doubts are entertained of the negro's recovery.

The Wheelmen's Meet.

Louisville, Aug. 13.—The weather yesterday was all that the visiting wheelmen could desire, and they enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. The grand parade started at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and after going over the principal streets of the city wound up at Jacob's park, where a watermelon feast was held. Ten thousand wheelmen were supplied with watermelon.



Our trousers look well, fit well, wear well—whatever price you pay for them, you get one hundred cents in value for every dollar.

First rate all wool trousers $1.50 and $2.00 a pair, fine fancy worsteds $2.50 to $4.00.

Were fifty cents to two dollars higher earlier in the season.

Quality and style are just as good as then, but we want to close them out.

PUTNAM & SON,
166 Central Street.

WILL BE PARDONED.

John Daly, Irish Political Prisoner to be Released From Portland Prison.

Limerick, Aug. 13.—John Daly, undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for life, after having been tried and convicted with others at the Warwick assizes in 1884 of treason felony, having been arrested while in possession of dynamite bombs, has received an intimation that he will be released from Portland prison within a few days. Daly has been in poor health for some time.

Shah's Murderer Hanged.

Teheran, Aug. 13.—Molloh Reza, who assassinated the late shah of Persia in May last, was hanged yesterday in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

Spain Wants Dock at Havana.

London, Aug. 13.—The Spanish government is inviting tenders in England for the construction of a floating dock at Havana.

LOCAL NOTES.

Granite lodge of Good Templars of Graniteville held an enjoyable social function after its regular business meeting last night.

There were 94 deaths reported at the board of health office from Aug. 1 up to yesterday morning. There have been 34 deaths of children in the last seven days.

FOR RENT

Nothing better than the New Stedman Tenements on Glidden Ave. and Marginal street. Rents low.

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FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine

They say that McKinley is prayerfully considering what to make the issue.

McKinley is learning the supreme art of keeping his mouth shut at the proper time.

The girl baby is not so badly off in the campaign as usual. They can call her Hanna.

If the Prince of Wales should ascend the throne today the earth wouldn't tremble a bit outside of London.

The two minute trotter like Grover Cleveland's opinion continues in the dim background by being outclassed.

It goes without saying that on the silver question Major McKinley is very knock-kneed, indeed. He will be bowlegged before Bryan gets through with him.

Mark Hanna has built a Chinese wall about Candidate McKinley at his home in Canton, Ohio, and gagged and bound him the papers say, and the papers are right in the matter.

It is all very well to talk about Mr. Bryan being a candidate for the uncultured west, but his state has the least per centage of illiteracy of any state in the American union. Another base canard nailed.

Hanna is rounding himself up. First he had it that the issue was tariff; then it was protection and "Honest money," now it is honest money and a very moderate protective tariff, next it will be the financial question and nothing else.

Here is a typical sample of Reed's political gush:

"Periods of depression are common to the human race. Doubtless you and I think that if we had had the world to make we would have had human progress arranged on a continuous up grade, 10 feet or better to the mile. But God knows human nature more perfectly and knows we could never stand such monotony and must go up hill and down dale. But while depressions are common they have their aggravating causes, which must be removed. When confidence comes, prosperity follows."

The tax rate as announced at $15 on the thousand is a triumph for democratic government in this city, and a conspicuous feather in the political cap of Mayor Courtney. The most popular present a government can make to the citizens is a reduced tax bill. It is something they are always looking for, and always appreciate. The critics of course will try to show that this is a trick tax rate. It is true that the treasury has received great assistance from the surplus of the sinking funds, but this of itself would not be sufficient to bring the rate down to $15. If Mayor Courtney did not stand in the breech and discountenance every extravagance, the rate would be much higher. Honor to whom honor is due. An incompetent or extravagant mayor would never have given the citizens this reduced tax rate.

A WORD SHOULD SUFFICE.

The Morning Citizen must have some exceedingly fresh additions to its staff, or it must have adopted a new policy in local politics. It is going into the dirtiest kind of personal journalism regardless of the results. We have two horrible examples in this city of the evils of vicious personal abuse of reputable citizens, and unless the Citizen wishes to gradually drop into the same state of insolvency and public contempt, it will change its course. Fair criticism is proper and healthy, but vindictive personal flings do more harm than good, particularly to those who indulge in them. The public will not support a nasty, personal sheet, and the sooner the managers of the Citizen realize this fact the better for themselves and their stockholders. Besides, there are those in the newspaper business who know how to retaliate, and who can easily find the material with which to retaliate most effectively. A word to the wise is sufficient.

BADLY MIXED.

The opinion of City Solicitor Qua upon the board of health matter is something of a surprise. It looks as though some one had blundered, and the sooner matters are set right the better.

Dr. Harrington should be retained on the board whether he fills the unexpired term of Dr. Field or Mr. Bayles. He has been a most active and efficient member of the board, and has given proof that his appointment in the first place was a good one.

Let the doctor be retained on the board by all means, and let us have another one like him as soon as possible. The board of health needs reconstruction, and the sooner the reconstruction proceeds along these lines the better. Meanwhile we should advise the doctor to hold to his position. The city solicitor is undoubtedly a very learned man, but he is not the last court of appeal.

BRYAN'S SILVER TONGUE.

Continued from Page 1.

new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost." Those who daily follow the injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," are now, as they ever have been, the bulwark of law and order—the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace, and its surest defenders in time of war.

But I have only read a part of Jackson's utterance—let me give you his conclusion: "But when the laws undertake to add to those natural and just advantages artificial distinctions—to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges—to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful—the humble members of society—the farmers, mechanics and the day laborers—who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government." Those who support the Chicago platform endorse all of the quotation from Jackson—the latter part, as well as the former part.

Opposition to an Endorsement.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism—they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing on the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition—it is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the government administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrongdoing, but that it should also prevent wrongdoing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman, who robs the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others.

The commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," thundered from Sinai and reiterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation, and not by those who enjoy its benefits.

Right to Dissent.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some, because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the supreme court, declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the supreme court. The party is simply pledged to use "all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? When courts allow rehearings they admit that error is possible; the late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing. While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform.

Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the supreme court. In a government like ours, every public official is a public servant, and the people have a right to criticize his official acts. Truth will vindicate itself; only error fears free speech. No public official, who conscientiously discharges his duty as he sees it, will desire to deny to those whom he serves the right to discuss his official conduct.

Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to accord in securing it, as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action, on the ground that, in their judgment, it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism—to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed." When they asserted that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism, they condemned monometallism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the power of the support of the money-owning and the money-changing classes, and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism. Between bimetallism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassible gulf.

The Test of Honesty.

What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power.

It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetallism, or any other system gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetallism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetallism is better than monometallism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore, the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number. The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail, they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and besides this, they have found certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed $1000 is still compelled to pay $1000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollars with which to pay taxes. Railroads rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he a just complaint against the gold standard?

The wage-earners have been injured by a gold standard. They know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable, and re-employment less certain.

A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money, because money is rising. It also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand, the restoration of bimetallism will discourage hoarding, because, when prices are steady or rising, money cannot afford to lie idle in the bank vaults. The farmer and wage-earner together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is peculiarly advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

Sherman and Blaine Quoted.

Let me say a word now in regard to certain persons who are peculiarly benefited by a gold standard, and who favor it, not from a desire to trespass upon the rights of others, but because the circumstances which surround them bind them to the effort of the gold standard upon others. I shall ask you to consider the language of two gentlemen whose long public service and high standing in the party to which they belong, will protect them from adverse criticism by our opponents. In 1869 Senator Sherman said: "The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators supposed. Our own and other nations have gone through the operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of agricultural production, without any great reduction in taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory or a barn with this certain fact before him?"

As I have said before, the salaried officer referred to must be the man whose salary is fixed for life, and not the man whose salary depends upon business conditions. When Mr. Sherman describes contraction of the currency as disastrous to all the people except capitalists out of debt, and those who stand in a position similar to his he is stating a truth which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter careful consideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency, but the principle which he set for applies, if there is a contraction of the volume of the standard money of the world.

Mr. Blaine discussed the same principle in connection with the demonetization of silver. Speaking in the house of representatives on Feb. 7, 1878, he said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those invested which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanded in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other specie of property."

Is it strange that the "holders of investments which yield a fixed return in money" can regard the destruction of silver with complacency? May we not expect the holders of other forms of property to protest against giving to money a "disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property?" If the relatively few whose wealth consists largely in fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to enhance the value of their investments, have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves from the disastrous consequences of a rising standard?

The well being of the nation—aye of civilization itself—depends upon the prosperity of the masses. What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day, if such a dollar lowers the standard of capitalization and brings distress to the people? What shall it profit us, if in trying to raise our credit by the increasing purchasing power of our dollar, we destroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which those debts must be paid? If, as it constantly is asserted, the gold standard will enable us to borrow more money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetallism will restore the parity between money and property, and thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual borrowers. Even if we desire to borrow, how long can we continue borrowing under a system which, by lowering the value of property, weakens the foundation upon which credit rests?

Looking Into the Future.

Even the holders of fixed investments, though they gain an advantage of the appreciation of the dollar, certainly see the injustice of the legislation which gives them this advantage over those whose incomes depend upon the value of property and products. If the holders of fixed investments will not listen to arguments, based upon justice and equity, I appeal to them to consider the interests of posterity. We do not live for ourselves alone; our labor, our self-denial and our anxious care—all these are for those who are to come after us as much as for ourselves, but we cannot protect our children beyond the period of our lives. Let those who are now reaping advantage from a vicious financial system remember that in the years to come their own children and their children's children may, through the operation of this same system, be made to pay tribute to the descendants of those who are wronged today.

As against the maintenance of the issue of a gold standard, either permanently, or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation, from the days of the first president down to 1873. When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal-tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of 16 to 1, we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollar—which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure silver as the first silver dollar coined at our mints—retain their present weight and fineness.

If there are two kinds of money, the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general, in order to determine to which side the option should be given. Under the bimetallic system, gold and silver are linked together by a law, at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal, if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals.

This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still. If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal, if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other; but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are drawn apart, whereas, when the debtor has the option, the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law; provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is, therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bimetallism, unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor classes, whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver, at the legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dearer metal.

Government Obligations.

The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due on the government, as well as to contracts between individuals. A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of any who must be taxed to pay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium, it was never contended that national honor required the payment of government obligations in silver, and the Matthews resolutions adopted by congress in 1878, expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars, as well as in gold coin.

Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads: "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

It is constantly assumed by some that the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the treasury notes, issued under the act of 1890, are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundation. The fault does not lie with the greenbacks and treasury notes, but rather with the executive officers, who have seen fit to surrender a right which should have been exercised for the protection of the interests of the people. This executive action has already been made the excuse for the issue of more than $250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued, if this policy is continued. We are told that the attempt upon the part of the government at this time to meet its obligations in silver would put a premium on gold, but why should it? The Bank of France exercises the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and yet France maintains the parity between gold and silver at a ratio of 15½ to 1, and retains in circulation more silver per capita than we do in the United States.

It may be further answered that our opponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the dangers which they fear. The retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes would not protect the treasury, because the same policy which now leads the secretary of the treasury to redeem all government paper in gold, when gold is demanded, will require the redemption of all silver dollars and silver certificates in gold if the greenbacks and treasury notes are withdrawn from circulation. More than this, if the government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption, the banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver. In other words, they would exercise the option, just as the government ought to exercise it now. The government must either exercise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenient, or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates from circulation and leave nothing but gold as legal-tender money. Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate conclusion, or will they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguous phrases?

There is an actual necessity for bimetallism, as well as a theoretical defense of it. For the last 23 years legislation has been creating an additional demand for gold, and this law-created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of bimetallism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States. The silver dollar is now held up to the gold dollar by legal tender laws, and not by redemption in gold, because the standard silver dollars are not now redeemable in gold, either in law or by administrative policy.

Silver at $1.29 an Ounce.

We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural laws, not in defiance of them. The best known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. Gold and silver are different from other commodities, in that they are limited in quality. Corn, wheat, manufactured products, etc., can be produced almost without limit, provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate production, but gold and silver are called precious metals, because they are found, not produced. These metals have been the objects of anxious search as far back as history runs, yet, according to Mr. Harvey's calculation, all the gold coin of the world can be melted into a 22-foot cube, and all the silver coin in the world into a 66-foot cube. Because gold and silver are limited, both in the quantity now in hand and in annual production, it follows that legislation can fix the ratio between them.

The only question upon which international bimetallists and independent bimetallists differ is: Can the United States, by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio, create a demand for silver which, taken in connection with the demand already in existence, will be sufficient to utilize all the silver that will be presented at the mints? They must rest their opposition upon one ground only, namely: That the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the United States.

In discussing this question, we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver, and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any equal number of people in the world in their power to consume and produce. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchandise silver cannot come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints. We cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver, because India, China, Japan, Mexico and all the other silver-using countries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product; the arts will require a large amount, and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage. We will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere; but, if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix.

Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by the enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture. Silver has been used as a money many thousands of years, and during that time the world has never suffered from an overproduction. If, for any reason, the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need, for fear they may hereafter have more than they need. I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at $1.29 per ounce, measured by gold.

Some of our opponents attribute the fall in the value of silver, when measured by gold, to the fact that during the last quarter of a century the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply of gold. This argument is entirely answered by the fact that, during the last five years the annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the annual production of silver. Since the gold price of silver has fallen more during the last five years than it ever fell in any previous five years in the history of the world, it is evident that the fall is not due to increased production. Prices can be lowered as effectually by decreasing the demand for an article as by increasing the supply of it, and it seems certain that the fall in the gold price of silver is due to hostile legislation, and not to natural laws.

The Gold Exports.

Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad, in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with the interest upon it, must be repaid in appreciated dollars. The American people owe a large sum to European creditors, and falling prices have left a larger and larger margin between our net national income and our annual interest charge. There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop falling prices. The restoration of bimetallism will not only stop falling prices, but will, to some extent, restore prices by reducing the world's demand for gold.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50-cent dollars. At the present time, and under present laws, a silver dollar, when melted, loses nearly half of its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver, and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetallism, silver bullion will be worth as much as gold coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as silver coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar. The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of the existing debts by legislation, which makes money dearer, and who conceal their desires against the general welfare, under the euphonious pretense that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it, which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country, those who formerly owned it will be benefited. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this country under free coinage, it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange for it.

Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio, without foreign aid, point to Mexico, and assert that the opening of our mints will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population and in commercial strength. It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish. The one thing necessary in order to maintain the parity, is to furnish a demand great enough to utilize all the silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is not proof that the United States would also fail.

It is also argued that since a number of the nations have demonetized silver, nothing can be done until all of those nations restore bimetallism. This is also illogical. It is immaterial how many or how few nations have open mints, provided there are sufficient open mints to furnish a monetary demand for all the gold and silver available for coinage.

The Cost of Production.

In reply to the arguments that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and yet, notwithstanding that, gold has risen in value. As a matter of fact, the cost of producing does not determine the value of the precious metals, except as it may affect the supply. If, for instance, the cost of producing gold should be reduced 90 per cent without any increase in the output, the purchasing power of an ounce of gold would not fall. So long as there is a monetary demand sufficient to take at a fixed mint price all the gold and silver produced, the cost of production need not be considered.

While it is not the purpose of free coinage to specially aid any particular class, yet those who believe that the restoration of silver is needed by the whole people should not be deterred because an incidental benefit will come to the mine owner. The erection of forts, the deepening of harbors, the improvement of rivers, the erection of public buildings—all these confer incidental benefits upon individuals and communities, and yet these incidental benefits do not deter us from making appropriations for these purposes whenever such appropriations are necessary for the public good. The argument that a silver dollar is heavier than a gold dollar, and that therefore silver is less convenient to carry in large quantities, is completely answered by the silver certificates, which is as easily carried as the gold certificate, or any other kind of paper money.

There are some whom, while admitting benefits of bimetallism, object to coinage at the present ratio. If any are deceived by this objection, they ought to remember that there are no bimetallists who are earnestly endeavoring to secure it at any other ratio than 16 to 1. We are opposed to any change in the ratio for two reasons: First, because a change would produce great injustice; and second; because a change in the ratio is not necessary. A change would produce injustice because, if effected in the manner usually suggested, it would result in an enormous contraction in the volume of standard money.

There is another argument to which I ask your attention. Some of the more zealous opponents of free coinage point to the fact that 13 months must elapse between the election and the first regular session of congress, and assert that during that time, in case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. If these are merely prophecies indulged in by those who have forgotten the provisions of the constitution, it will be sufficient to remind them that the president is empowered to convene congress in extraordinary session whenever the public good requires such action. If, in November, the people by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetallism, the system can be inaugurated within a few months. If, however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages foreclosed is made to prevent such political action as the people may believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before they can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy. But that time has not yet arrived. Threats and intimidations will be of no avail. The people who, in 1776, rejected the doctrine that kings rule by right divine, will not, in this generation, subscribe to a doctrine that money is omnipotent.

The money which is by law made a legal tender must, in the course of ordinary business, be accepted by 99 of every 100 persons. Why should the 100th man be permitted to be exempt from the general rule? Special contracts have a tendency to increase the demand for a particular kind of money, and thus force it to a premium. Have not the people a right to say that a comparatively few individuals shall not be permitted to derange the financial system of the nation in order to collect a premium in case they succeed in forcing one kind of money to a premium?

International Bimetallism.

In conclusion, permit me to say a word in regard to international bimetallism. We are not opposed to an international agreement, looking to the restoration of bimetallism throughout the world. The advocates of coinage have, on all occasions, shown their willingness to cooperate with other nations in the reinstatement of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments, when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than servile dependence upon foreign aid. For more than 20 years we have invited the assistance of European nations, but all progress in the direction of international bimetallism has been blocked by the opposition of those who derive a pecuniary benefit from the appreciation of gold.

How long must we wait for bimetallism to be brought to us by those who profit by monometallism. If double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny them the right to enjoy those benefits? If our opponents would admit the right, the ability and the duty of our people to act for themselves on all public questions, without the assistance and regardless of the wishes of other nations, and then postpone the remedial legislation which they consider sufficient, we would meet them in the field of honorable debate; but, when they assert that this nation is helpless to protect the rights of its own citizens, we challenge them to submit the issue to a people whose patriotism has never been appealed to in vain.

We shall not offend other nations when we declare the right of the American people to govern themselves, and, without let or hindrance from without, decide upon every question presented for their consideration. In taking this position, we simply maintain the dignity of 70,000,000 citizens, who are second to none in their capacity for self-government.

The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever-increasing tribute to the creditor nations of the world—a tribute which no one dares to defend. I assert that national honor requires the United States to secure justice to all its creditors. For a people like ours, blest with natural resources of surpassing richness, to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs, is humiliating beyond the power of language to describe. We cannot enforce respect for our foreign policy so long as we confess ourseleves unable to frame our own financial policy.

Honest differences of opinion have always existed, and ever will exist, as to the legislation best calculated to promote the public weal; but, when it is seriously asserted that this nation must bow to the dictation of other nations, and accept the policies which they insist upon, the right of self-government is assailed.

Citizens of New York: I have traveled from the center of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the west and south, and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair, and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they are laboring in your behalf, as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation, and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

I ask, I expect your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea—but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions; it was the gracious gift of a sister republic, and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure—liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good, and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

TIRED MOTHERS find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite and new and needed STRENGTH.



MOTHERS recovering from the illness attending childbirth, or who suffer from the effects of disorders, derangements and displacements of the womanly organs, will find relief and a permanent *cure* in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during pregnancy, the "Prescription"

MAKES CHILDBIRTH EASY

by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted. If

THE MARRIED WOMAN

be delicate, run-down, or overworked, it worries her husband as well as herself. This is the proper time to build up her strength and cure those weaknesses, or ailments, which are the cause of her trouble. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep and makes a new woman of her.

Mrs. Abram Lyon, of *Lorraine, Jefferson Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I had been suffering from ulceration and falling of the womb, for several years, or since the birth of my youngest child. I consulted all the physicians around here and they gave me up and said there was no help for me.

At last, almost discouraged, I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and took five bottles. It is three years since and I have not had any return of the trouble, I feel very grateful, and in fact, owe you my life, for I do not think I should have been alive now if I had not taken your medicine."



MRS. LYON.

"GLEN FOREST."

Fare From Lowell 10c.

ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 10.

Every afternoon and Evening.

STAGE SHOW BY

UNTHAN

The Armless Wonder, and First Class Vaudeville Artists.

Afternoons, Balloon Ascensions and Parachute Leaps by

MONS. ROBERTO,

THE METEOR OF THE SKY

Beautiful and Romantic Voyage to the Clouds, and a Terrible Parachute Dive. The Very Acme of Daring and Thrilling Adventure.

LAKEVIEW PARK

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 10.

An Event in American Amusements. New, Novel and Strikingly Majestic,

Presented with the most splendid, elaborate, costly and resplendent effects, Regal Wardrobe and Lavish Decorations.

GORMAN'S IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

Presenting the Pastimes, Games and Sports of the Flowery Kingdom; Oriental Pictures of the Land of Enchantment, and Scenes from Mikado's Royal Circus, forming in its entirety the

GREATEST OUTDOOR ATTRACTION EVER PRESENTED IN THIS COUNTRY.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY

LAKEVIEW THEATRE.

WEEK OF AUG. 10.

Fourth week of the successful

WESTON-REIMER COMEDY CO.

and big production of the greatest laugh producer in 3 acts entitled

"NITA'S FIRST,"

or "Where is the Baby?"

Prices, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents.

Secure Reserved Seats at Leed's ticket agency, Runel's building.

Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Next week, fifth week and production of "OLD UNCLE JOHN."

DAVIS AND Nickerson

PLEASANT ROOMS to let in The Sun building, Merrimack square.

WANT COLUMN.

INFORMATION WANTED of Richard Fair, cotton spinner, left Bolton, England, 23 years ago, was last heard from in Lowell 2 years ago. Please address his daughter, Clara Fair, care of Mrs. Flower, Hedley ave., Central Falls, R. I.

WANTED—A capable man of good address for local or travelling agent. Permanent position. Ellwanger & Barry, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

LOST—A clustered diamond ring. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning the same to the Sun office.

FOUND—A gold watch, on Middlesex street, Saturday. Owner can recover same by proving property. Apply to George Short, 44 Rock street.

FOR SALE—Near South Common, house of 11 rooms. Price low if sold at once. Enquire at 56 Central street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—At Chelmsford Centre, new 7 room house and barn, and 5 acres of land. Price, easy terms. Enquire at 56 Central street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—Near Westford street, good cottage house of 7 rooms, all modern improvements, large shed. Price $2250. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—Your child to have Rosy Cheeks, Pure Blood, to rest well. Get a box of the Alban Worm and Scrofula Tablets at all druggists. Price 25c., prepaid, by the Lowell Chemistry Co.

FOR SALE—In a good location, good cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land. Price $975. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 miles from Lowell, good farm of 17 acres of land, good set of buildings, lots of fruit, 1-2 mile from post office; store and church, on easy terms. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

ALL LADIES having a few hours leisure each day should write me at once, regarding pleasant home work which easily pays $18 weekly. This is no deception and will certainly pay you to investigate. Reply with stamped envelop, Mrs. S. A. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich.

FOR SALE—A nice business for a lady near old post office, old established place, pays well, must be sold on account of sickness. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye house and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

FOR SALE—On Appleton street, a nice place with all modern improvements; this is your chance, call for particulars. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TENEMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—Good, pleasant, convenient tenements of 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, at 79 Chestnut street.

FOR SALE—7 room cottage house, large lot of land, 8 minutes' walk from mills. This is your chance. Price $1250. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

New Cottage House $1500

One nice new cottage house of seven rooms, bath, pantry, etc. 3000 square feet of land, graded and fenced, 1200 feet to school and electrics, near new Moody street bridge. Will sell on easy terms, $10 per month. Come quick.

A. J. RYAN, Agt.

Room 20A Hildreth Building (Old Post Office)

STOP AND THINK,

Vain Regrets usually follow hasty actions.

Is it cheaper to get a cheap job cheap than to get a good job done at a reasonable price?

Good work at reasonable prices has built up our business.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

Worthen Street.

Builders and Repairers.

THE LOWELL Gas Light Company

OFFICE:

22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; D. B. BARTLETT, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is

$1.00 One Thousand Feet

First Class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered, at $4.50 per chaldron; $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.

No charge made for the use of meters.

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

In Men's, Women's and Children's boots and shoes.

EAGLE SHOE STORE

215 DUTTON STREET.

J. J. LONERGAN. - - Prop.

COAL, COKE, HARD WOOD, Slab Wood, and Mill Kindlings a Specialty. Wonderful load of Wood for $1.00 J. CARR & CO., Props., No. 201 Charles Street.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG GUN

LARGE CANNON TO BE PLACED IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Will Take Three Years to Make—Will Weigh About Seventy-five Tons and Be Fifty Feet In Length—A Small Fortune Will Be Expended at Every Shot.

In a few years the United States will own one of the biggest guns in the world. It is to be 16 inches in diameter on the inside and will shoot a projectile larger than the body of a good sized man and weighing over 1,500 pounds.

At the war department this afternoon bids were opened for furnishing the mount and the steel forgings necessary before the gun itself can be built. Some idea of the size of this gun can be gained when it is known that it will take three years of steady work to make it. It will cost a small fortune and will consume 800 pounds of powder at a single shot.

The building of this monster gun is largely an experiment. Ever since 1885 the board which has charge of fortifications and coast defenses has urged congress to set aside enough money for building a 16 inch gun. Several foreign countries have such guns both for use in coast defenses and aboard vessels of war. Though there has been no opportunity to test them in active warfare, it is claimed that, notwithstanding their enormous size and the force of their recoil when discharged, the result of their work will fully warrant their cost and the necessary danger connected with their use. A 16 inch gun, when discharged, is not only dangerous at the muzzle but at the breech, for the recoil, if not properly provided for, might sink the ship, gun and all.

The United States government does not intend to use this big gun aboard ship, but it will be placed on one of the fortifications in New York harbor. General Flagler, the chief of ordnance of the army, said that one well directed shot from the 16 inch gun would destroy or stop any vessel known at the present time. He says one such gun in New York harbor would do more good in case of war than a dozen guns of 12 or 13 inches in size, the largest now in use by this government on land or sea. The more conservative officers of the war department have recommended until recently the building of more 12 inch guns, but it has been demonstrated within the last year that a 12 inch projectile will not penetrate the armor now used on warships unless the shot is especially favorable.

The argument for the 12 inch gun has been that if one shot at a hostile warship did not do the work, more shots would, and that the largest vessel in the world could not stand a dozen shots from a 12 inch gun. General Flagler meets this argument by saying that while the 12 inch guns of the United States were pounding away at a foreign ship the guns on board the vessel would not be idle, and he thinks it wise, therefore, to have a gun big enough to do the work quickly.

The big gun will weigh about 75 tons and will be about 50 feet long in the clear, the inside bore or barrel being about 40 feet in length. Two miles will be a short distance for its projectiles to reach, and even at that distance they will be skipping along at a speed of 2,000 feet every second. The destruction that would be wrought by 1,500 pounds of hardened steel, shaped like a rifle ball, going at the highest speed, can scarcely be imagined.—Chicago Times-Herald.

TO CONTROL FISTIC AFFAIRS.

Proposed National Organization to Take Hold of Pugilistic Matters.

Admirers of the manly art, when conducted on proper lines, will be agreeably surprised to learn that a movement is now afoot having for its purpose the formation of a national organization to control fistic affairs. An informal meeting was held a few days ago to discuss the feasibility of the project. "Parson" Davies, P. T. Powers, Tim Hurst and several others interested in the development of boxing attended the conference, and it was arranged to call a meeting for Aug. 24 at the Hotel Bartholdi, New York, with a view to effecting a permanent organization.

The intention of the prime movers is to place boxing in the control of reputable projectors and freeze out irresponsible managers, agents and others who have been preying on the boxers and the public. It is proposed to appoint capable persons to appear before the legislatures of the different states with a view to reversing such laws against boxing as now exist and preventing the enactment of any others prejudicial to the best interests of the sport.—New York Sun.

BOOTH'S FLAG ON THE SEAS.

The Leader of the American Volunteers Has Established a Floating Post.

There is a new flag afloat on the high seas. Ballington Booth and those who followed him from the ranks of the Salvation Army have established a floating post on the American brig Manson, Captain Thomas Crapo. The brig is engaged in the coastwise and foreign trade, and every time she enters port the ensign of the American Volunteers is sent fluttering up to the maintopmast head. Here it remains until the craft gets to sea again.

The flag is about 5 feet long and 4 feet high and is a snow white standard marked with blue. In the upper left hand corner is a field of blue, with 15 white stars, one for each state in the Union. In the center of the flag is a white cross on a blue star. Over the star is the inscription, "The Lord Is My Banner." Under the star are the words, "Floating Post No. 1, American Volunteers." No services are held aboard the brig, but its skipper wears a Volunteer badge and does all he can to spiritually aid those who come in his way.

Disease Feared In Japan.

United States Sanitary Inspector Eldridge at Yokohama reports to the Marine hospital service that the terrible condition of the northeast coast districts inundated by the tidal wave of June 15 is likely to give rise to the development of epidemic disease. Upward of 30,000 lives were lost, with the accompanying annihilation of crops and supplies. The country is so nearly depopulated and labor so difficult to obtain within a reasonable distance that thousands of corpses are still unburied.

The Average Burglar.

Nothing could better illustrate the spirit that animates the average burglar than the desperate attempt of a man under arrest to murder an officer yesterday. Yet much sympathy is wasted when a burglar happens to be shot by an officer attempting to discharge his duty. The burglar's heart is naturally filled with murder, and he is prepared to commit it if frustrated in his other nefarious designs.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Our Money Now In Circulation.

The treasury circulation statement places all the money in circulation in the United States at $1,514,903,142, or $90,690,644 less than on Aug. 1, 1895. The per capita circulation, based on 71,618,000 of population, is placed at $21.18. The increase of money in circulation during July was $5,177,942.



She Saw It

in a grocer's window—

She Bought It!

She Tried It!

She Uses It!

Just a page from the every day history of

COTTOLENE

When a woman tries Cottolene for shortening or frying she never again uses lard. There is only one Cottolene—accept nothing else—begin its use to-day. Genuine is sold everywhere with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, Boston, Portland, Me., New York.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION
Of Yesterday.

DEATHS INCREASE

in New York and Other Cities;

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY OBLIGED TO CLOSE.

Quincy Quarries Are All Shut Down.

New York, Aug. 12—The heat is again intense, the thermometer going far over the 90 mark. At 9 o'clock eight deaths and 20 prostrations were reported.

At Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 12.—At 11 o'clock this morning 8 deaths and 20 prostrations were reported.

More Deaths in Boston.

Boston, Aug. 12.—The thermometer keeps above 90 today and three deaths and two prostrations have occurred.

Quarries All Closed.

Quincy, Mass, Aug. 12.—The heat was so intense here today that it was necessary to stop all work in the quarries.

Watch Company Shut Down.

Waltham, Aug. 12.—The temperature in the works of the watch company was 97 degrees this morning, and it was necessary to shut down the entire plant. One death occurred today.

VESPERS ARE ENTERED

In National Regatta at Saratoga, N. Y., Today—They Hold Three Entries.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The national regatta will take place this afternoon. The Vesper club is entered in the eight oared race and Marsh of the Vespers is in the junior single scull and Cresser in the senior single scull.

Important Decision.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 12.—Judge Welborn in the United States Circuit court today decided that the United States government has the right to fix the rate for the transportation of troops, mails and any other government business over any railroad. This decision means a difference of $50,000,000 a year to the government.

Coming to New England.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 12.—C. E. Bentley, candidate for president on the national party ticket, has decided to stump New England.

Shah's Assassin Hanged.

Teheran, Persia, Aug. 15.—Mallna Rega, the assassin of the Shah, was hanged today.

HOT FROM THE WIRE.

Sen. Butler of the populist national committee has called a meeting of the national committee for Aug. 18 in Washington.

The Westerman Gas Co., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. Its liabilities are $100,000.

Chief of Police Eli Wofford and Deputy Sheriff Proctor were killed and Sheriff Williams was fatally injured in a fight at a Talequah, Cherokee nation, when they attempted a seizure of whiskey after a national party meeting. They were officials of Muskogee, I. T.

NORTH CHELMSFORD.

A large number of Foresters of this place will take part in the Forester's gala day on Saturday, and a large delegation will also attend at the Fair grounds to see the ball game between the Unions and South Ends.

Mr. Daniel J. Sullivan and his son, James Sullivan, of Fall River, are spending their vacation at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Leahey, of this place.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

A SAD AFFLICTION

Father is Unconscious From Sunstroke.

ONE CHILD DEAD AND AN OTHER IS DYING.

Heart Rending Scene in a Lowell Home.

One of the saddest and most heart rending results of the hot spell now being experienced was found at the home of Mr. Samuel Blampye, 7 Summer street, corner of Gorham street, this morning.

Mr. Blampye, who is in the employe of Cahill Bros., blacksmiths, was taken to his home in a semi-conscious state, overcome by the heat.

The ambulance was summoned by a friend to take him to St. John's hospital, but the wife preferred to administer to her husband herself. When the Sun reporter called at the house at 2.30 o'clock, the unfortunate man had become unconscious and one of his twin children aged 15 months had died of cholera infantum while he was in that condition.

The other child was in the throes of death and it is expected that before this edition of the Sun reaches its readers that it too will have joined the other passing to its last long sleep. The wife and mother, who is nearly heart broken by the terrible affliction that has come to her household, is trying to bear up with her sorrow and good kind neighbors are near at hand rendering her what aid they can and trying to console her.

Mr. Blampye is but 27 years old and the family is in poor circumstances.

MANY LOCAL PROSTRATIONS

OCCURRED IN THIS CITY THIS MORNING.

Thomas Kelly, Thomas Brown, James Flynn and Others Sun Struck—Chelmsford Iron Foundry Obliged to Suspend Business.

Today has been the worst in the hot spell for prostrations though fortunately there have been no deaths as yet.

This morning Thomas Kelly, the well known job wagon driver, residing at 1 Shanahan's court, was sunstruck at the corner of Broadway and Phillips street. He was taken in the ambulance to St. John's hospital where he regained consciousness at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He is slightly improved and may recover.

Thomas Brown, a well known city employe, and an old resident of ward two, received a sunstroke this morning at the Fifth avenue sewer and was taken to St. John's hospital. He was still unconscious at the time of going to press and his recovery is doubtful.

James Patterson, a married man about 35 years of age was so overcome with the heat this forenoon while at work at Libbey's blacksmith shop had to give up and go to his home in Franklin court off Brooks street for medical treatment. Mr. Libbey informed a Sun reporter that if the warm weather continues two days longer that there will not be a blacksmith shop open in Lowell. He himself almost succumbed to the heat today. Mr. Libbey further stated that the public can form some idea of how warm it is in a blacksmith shop when it is known that when a horse enters there perfectly dry that in 20 minutes time perspiration will drip from the animal to the floor like water.

James Flynn, who works on one of the boxd of health teams was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon. On arriving at his home on Cedar street he became unconcious and a doctor had to be called. This morning Mr. Flynn was much improved.

Chelmsford Suffers.

This morning the foundry at North Chelmsford shut down for the day on account of the hot weather. Yesterday was one of the hottest days ever known in this village. Old residents say that the day was the hottest they can remember for a long while. Unless the heat reduces some, Moore's mill will give up working, and the foundry may continue closed until there is some change. All out-door work was also abandoned today. At 10 o'clock the thermometer was at 108 in the sun while it was about 94 in the shade.

Work on Fletcher's ledge at North Chelmsford has been discontinued on account of the heat.

FUNERALS.

CONNOR—The funeral of Josephine Connor took place this forenoon from the Immaculate Conception church where a requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the deceased. The choir under the direction of Prof. P. P. Huggerty rendered Schmidt's requiem. There was a costly array of beautiful floral tributes. The interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

MOYNAHAN—The funeral of Catherine Moynahan, the victim of heat prostration, will take place tomorrow forenoon at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's church.

WILLIAMS—The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Williams took place this afternoon from her late home on Summer street where services were conducted by Rev. J. M. Greene, D. D. The interment was in the Lowell cemetery.

McMANAMAN—The funeral of Mrs. McManaman will take place at 9 o'clock tomorrow forenoon from the Immaculate Conception church.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN

PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhœa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.

Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever obtained to such unbounded popularity.—Salem Observer.

An article of great merit and virtue.—Gloucester Telegraph.

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—Portsmouth Dispatch.

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—Montreal Transcript.

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Texas Organ.

As a liniment it is a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation such as Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—Newport (Ky.) Daily News.

It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by many Physicians.—Boston Traveller.

Beware of imitations, buy only the genuine made by "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25 and 50c.



Havana Filler.

Sumatra Wrapper.

Skilled Workmanship.

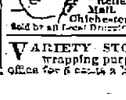
This combination is what makes every Tim cigar so good. Five cents everywhere.

Timothy Gay & Co., Boston.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.



SAFE, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter*, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

VARIETY STORES use old papers for wrapping purposes. We sell them at the office for 6 cents a bundle.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Summer Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to June 21, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 5.30, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05 12.45, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.00 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.

For Lawrence, 5.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, †11.25 p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.

For Haverhill, 5.30, 8.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 8.30 a. m., 1.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.20 a. m. 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.

For Exeter and Dover, 5.30, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.30 p.m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., Salmon Falls, Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 5.30, 9.30 a.m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal, and Quebec, 6. 0 8.30, a. m., 5.5 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays); SUNDAY, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John (per steamer), on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8.30 a. m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Rockland), Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.

†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

On and After June 28, 1895, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.30, ‡6.50, *7.45, *8.50, ‡9.05, ‡9.40, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, ‡3.00, 4.25, *5.33 p. m. SUNDAYS, 4.45 a. m.

Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 6.49, 6.33, ‡6.53, §7.01, 7.18, §7.37, 7.39, 7.40, *7.48, *8.57, 9.03, ‡9.39 11.03, 11.42 a. m; 12.16, 1.43, ‡3.02, *4.03, 4.10, 4.28, 5.22, §6.36, 6.24, 7.47, 8.45 p. m. SUNDAYS, §8.18, §8.27, 8.48, 10.16 a. m; 6.4 25, §5.53 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.30, §7.01, 7.35, 7.45, 11.00 a.m.; 1.43, 4.28, 5.45 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., §4.25, §5.53 p. m.

*Express. §Northern Depot Only. ‡Via Bedford.

For Lawrence, 6.30, 10.00 a. m; 4.15 p. m.

For Salem, and Way Stations, §1.33 a. m.; 1.28, 5.13 p. m.

For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.00, 5.00 and 5.47 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.13 a. m.; 1.00, 3.43, 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m. and 3.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Greenfield, 2.00 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40 9.13, 9.42, 10.05 a m; 12.09, 1.00, 1.40, 1.54, 3.45, 5.42, 6.20, 8.13, 8.43 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.00 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a.m., 2.00, 5.02, 8.13, 8.43 p.m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.42 a. m; 12.09, 1.40 5.42, 8.13 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m; 1.40 p. m. 3.43 p. m., Saturday only till August 29th inclusive.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.42 a.m; 1.40, 8.43 p. m.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.42 a. m.; 12.09, 8.13 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.42 a. m.; 8.43 p. m.

Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.54 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday, 8.43 p.m., except Saturday.

☞ † Daily for Montre '.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

LOWELL

RENDERING CO.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Tallow, Skins, etc. Dead animals removed.

Factory and Office, So. Lowell

Telephone 322-3. City Tel., 582-4.

SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

READY MADE CLOTHING PRICES.

BERTRAND'S 24 Middle Street.



A FORCED LAUGH.

REMEMBER

THAT THE MOSS ROSE SOAP

We are selling 3 Cakes for 10 Cents

WON'T LAST LONG

Better get your share while it lasts. It is good soap and is a bargain. We are simply giving you a little more than usual for your money. You took advantage quickly of our other soap offer and we honestly think this is a better bargain.

GOODALE'S LOW PRICED DRUG STORE

217 CENTRAL STREET.

PAVONIA BEER

We are now drawing this Beer direct from our large refrigerator and claim it is as good, if not better than any Lager sold in Lowell.

BASS' ALE and SMITH'S PHILADELPHIA ALE ON DRAUGHT

CHARLES H. JOYCE, 9 and 15 Middle St.

Refrigerators and Ice Chests



Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense.

We can show you the finest line and the only genuine cleanable refrigerators sold in Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact. Prices from

$5.50 UPWARD.

Latest patterns in Carpets, Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods. Upholstering done in a reliable manner by experienced workmen. A fine line of first class Household Goods always in stock and our prices are the very lowest.

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

A Pound of Facts

Is worth a ton of theories. Our line of Gas Stoves we sell on their merits, and we desire to call your attention to the

"WOLF GAS COOKER."

Compact, economical. Labor saving. Can be attached to any range. The extravagance has been squeezed out of the price.

D. H. WILSON'S

279 DUTTON STREET.

C. B. Coburn & Co.

14 inch

TURKEY DUSTER

For 25 Cents.

63 AND 67 MARKET STREET.

DO NOT HEAT YOUR BLOOD

Until it is almost a fever by trying to bake your bread through hot weather, as you will find this poor economy; but have

PETER WATSON

call at your home, and for less than it would cost you to bake it yourself, you can get his celebrated cream bread, or pastry. Three delivery teams run to all parts of the city Retail stores at

52 to 60 Charles Street, and 465 Lawrence Street.

WHO IS IN LUCK?

The people who buy their fresh pies, bread, cakes, rolls, cookies, doughnuts, etc., of us, and keep away from the hot stove. Live well, keep cool and happy and are lucky. Our market contains fresh vegetables and fruits from our best farms around Lowell. Come in our stores and look around at our choice assortment of eatables.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.

Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers,

415 MIDDLESEX STREET. 28 THORNDIKE STREET.

Tel 144-4. Wamesit Bank Block.



"Complete Manhood AND How to Attain It."

A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

FREEZERS

The new White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer is the best made. We have all the sizes at prices lower than any other house in New England.

HAMMOCKS

Every style and quality, prices from 50 cents upwards. Chinese and Mexican, woven and canvas, with or without pillows, valance and stretchers. Hammock Hooks and Ropes. For sale by

BARTLETT & DOW

216 CENTRAL STREET.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge Street. Meats and Provisions. (Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY, Room 11, Barristers' Hall. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

JOSEPH W. LEACH, Room 12, Sheedy's Block. Pianist and Teacher of Singing.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 137 Central St., Opp. American House, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Masaur Block. Counsellors-at-Law. William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

SMOKE **OLD 64 CIGAR** H. BOOT, Manufacturer.

W. A. LEW, 49 John Street. Clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed. Orders received for cleaning, dying and pressing promptly and neatly executed.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 182 Merrimack Street, Photographers. Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER 448 Gorham Street. Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

Try our "BIG TWELVE" brand of flour the best in the city.

IF YOU WANT A CASE Of the Leading Brands of LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER TELEPHONE. **J. H. RILEY,** Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue Telephone Number 474-4.

BICYCLES TO LET.

Medium grade and 2nd hand wheels, going cheap to close.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

21, 23, 25, P. O. Ave., beside new P. O.

THE LOWELL TRUNK MANUFACTORY

Are offering some very big bargains for summer tourists. The latest one is the best Dress Suit Case that was ever offered for $5. Also all other Furnishings for traveling.

70-72 Middlesex St. Old Wooden Building

Lowell and Haverhill to Salisbury Beach.

On and After Aug. 1st

STEAMER MERRIMAC

Will leave Haverhill for Salisbury, (weather permitting) at 9.30 a. m. daily (and 2 p. m. daily except Monday.)

Electric cars leave Lowell for Haverhill to connect with the Steamer at 7 and 7.30 a. m. daily, (and 12 a. m. daily except Monday.

Popular Excursion every afternoon except Monday. Special round trip tickets good for the afternoon only, 25c.

Cheapest and best route to the sea shore. Special rates to parties of 25 or more.

S. W. GEORGE, Agent, Haverhill, 15 Merrimack Street.

YOU'RE THE JUDGE AND JURY

In this case and the question is simply this: We claim that we have the best and the most up-to-date stock of Furnishings for gentlemen to be found in this vicinity, including the new Hats in fall styles, and your opinion would be highly esteemed. Just drop in and look them over.

ARTHUR J. CUMMISKEY,

69 Merrimack Street.

SCOTT & O'DAY, Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers Steam, Gas and Water Piping. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO 54 APPLETON STREET. Opposite New Post Office. Telephone 54-4.

JAMES H. CARMICHAEL, No. 97 Central Street. Counsellor at Law and Notary Public.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Business Capitals as taught at NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS UNIVERSITY. Fall Term Begins August 31.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—4:50; sets, 6:47.
Length of day—13:57.
Moon sets—8.51 p. m.
Full sea—2 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.

Forecast for New England: Fair and cooler, preceded by thunder storms in southern portions; northerly winds.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 45	6 50	6 00	§7 07
6 30	7 45	6 30	7 53
6 59	8 04	3 40	§7 36
§7 01	7 52	8 00	9 11
*7 18	8 02	*8 30	§9 10
*§7 27	8 12	*9 00	§9 40
§7 33	8 29	*9 30	§10 07
7 40	6 56	10 00	11 15
*7 45	8 35	10 45	11 58
*8 50	9 45	11 30	§12 07
9 00	10 50	12 00	§12 56
9 40	10 40	*1 05	§1 38
11 00	12 00	*1 15	§1 52
§11 42	12 25	2 05	3 01
§12 16	1 07	*3 00	§3 4?
1 40	2 50	3 30	4 48
2 00	4 25	4 15	§5 32
*§4 00	4 45	4 50	§5 57
*4 18	4 55	*5 07	5 41
4 25	5 30	5 25	6 22
§5 22	6 15	5 51	7 05
5 33	6 53	6 15	7 31
*§6 24	7 10	*7 30	§8 10
*§7 47	8 30	*8 00	§8 41
§8 45	9 40	10 15	11 22
		11 20	12 23

Sunday Trains.

Lve.	Arr.	Lve.	Arr.
§7 19	8 02	2 15	§3 05
§7 27	8 12	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 60	1 00	§1 57
§9 16	10 10	5 00	§5 59
§9 25	6 05	7 30	§8 10
§5 58	7 00	8 00	§5 40
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 04	7 29	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 35	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 06
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 15
12 45	1 59	3 30	4 23
2 39	3 44	3 40	4 28
2 55	4 02	4 25	5 45
4 05	5 23	5 01	6 20
5 10	6 43	6 01	7 09
6 15	7 16	6 35	7 43
7 00	8 05	9 40	10 41
9 39	10 41	11 15	12 15

Sunday Trains.

Lve.	Arr.	Lve.	Arr.
8 15	5 27	8 00	9 19
12 05	1 27	11 45	12 58
4 15	5 29	6 00	6 27
5 30	6 59	8 40	9 40
8 45	9 58		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

LOCAL NEWS.

A delicious smoke—Old Hundred cigar.

T. C. Lee, fire insurance, Donovan bl'd.

A regular meeting of the Y. M. C. I. of Belvidere will be held this evening.

Warm weather goods at cut prices at Chris Holmes', 124 and 126 Merrimack street.

The boys of the North Chelmsford truant school enjoyed an outing at Lakeview, yesterday.

If your coal does not suit you try Mullin, the 1018 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone connection.

The burning of an ash barrel in the basement of Thompson's block on Ash street was the occasion of yesterday's still alarm.

Frank B. Looney and William Looney have entered for the three legged race at the Fair grounds, August 29, the occasion of the gala day of St. Patrick's parish.

A very neat fountain has been placed in the centre of Tyler park, and farmers and others driving in that vicinity find it an excellent place to water their horses.

At the Branch street tabernacle last evening, an interesting and instructive address was delivered by Mr. Warren Collins of Fort Worth, Texas, on "Women's Work."

Work on the new shoe shop at Greenmont has been completed and in another week machinery will be placed in position. Work will probably be commenced by September 1st.

The entries for the bowling tournament at the Lakeview alleys will close next Tuesday evening. Several of Lowell's crack rollers have informed Manager Golden that they will participate.

Tom Doutney, the well known temperance lecturer, who has frequently been heard in Lowell, was in the Burlington police court Tuesday after a three days' debauch and was fined $5 and costs.

Two young Ward eight men, Ernest Lorraine and Patrick Houan, met with bicycle mishaps last evening injuring their machines so that they were compelled to use "shank's mare" homewards and shoulder or push their "bikes" before them.

On Saturday, the 15th day of this month, I will sell my two new houses on Pleasant street in Dracut. Anyone looking for the comforts of home for a small price should give this chance great consideration and look each house over. Each house is two stories, contains 8 rooms, 2 bay windows, bath room, water closet and pantry. It has front piazza on a 4000 square feet lot of land; grounds are graded all around it, was built by Wm. Emerson the contractor and painted by Ryden Bros., which assures first class workmanship throughout. Quite handy to new shoe shop, near Navy Yard mills, centrally located as to electric car accommodations and it takes but 5 minutes to come to center of city. The surroundings are beautiful, first class neighbors, healthy, high, dry and convenient. Just the place for a man with a little money. Schools are near and every facility for educating the children without having them in contact with the evils of city life. Remember next Saturday at four o'clock. Terms $100 at sale. House No. 2 is exactly the same as No. 1.

EDWARD R. DONOVAN.

Will Resume Work.

After a three weeks' vacation the operatives of the Talbot mills, North Billerica, will resume work on Monday next.

Accidents.

Frank Richards while at work on the Tremont and Suffolk yesterday afternoon had his hand caught in the machinery and was sent to the corporation hospital for surgical treatment.

CITY HALL NOTES.

There will be a meeting of the water board this evening.

A return was received at the board of health office yesterday signed by a local physician on the death of a woman 95 years of age from cholera infantum. The doctor had evidently got "mixed" in making out the return, and he was called to explain or amend it.

One of the busiest departments at city hall just at the present time is that of the assessors, Head Clerk Kirby and his assistants being engaged in computing the amount of taxes to be paid by the citizens and it is a long and tedious job. When this is finished the tax bills will be made out.

The registrars of voters in the basement of the city hall are busy these warm sultry days preparing for the coming election, and as they have a big season's work before them their object is to complete it as soon as possible.

Louis Alexander,

tailor, 65 Central street, is having his semi-annual clearance sale to make room for new fall styles. Bargains in crash, golf, bicycle suits and all summer goods.

Free Silver

May mean a great deal to some people, but it is a small thing compared to the large amount of free presents we give to purchasers of our high grade teas and coffees. DICKSON BROS., 68 Merrimack street.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Loses Dr. Harrington as a Member.

ACCORDING TO CITY SOLICITOR QUA'S OPINION.

Which Decides Favorably to Dr. Porter.

Quite a sensation has been caused by a new interpretation put upon the recent statute regarding boards of health, by City Solicitor Qua, by which it appears that Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, one of the most valuable members the board has ever had, is robbed of his membership in the board.

Dr. O. P. Porter, who all along has been disputing his removal from the board, is retained, if the opinion is final.

Dr. Porter has claimed openly that he was still a member, notwithstanding the opinion expressed by the city solicitor some time ago in support of Dr. Harrington, and the new opinion which reverses the old, causes the surprise.

The decision or opinion is as follows:

Lowell, Mass., Aug. 8, 1896.

Hon. William F. Courtney:

Dear Sir: I have given a great deal of consideration to the enclosed letter addressed to you by James B. Field, chairman of the Board of Health, and by you referred to me, in which my opinion is requested as to the present status of the membership of the Board.

The record shows that James Bayles was nominated and confirmed as a member of the Board January 17, 1893, James B. Field, M. D., January 12, 1894. On January 16, 1894. Omer P. Porter, M. D., was nominated and confirmed as city physician for a term of three years.

The two first named were nominated under the authority of Section 8 of Chapter 80 of the Public Statutes, which was taken from Sections 1 and 6 of Chapter 133 of the Acts of 1877, which act was accepted by a vote of the citizens and became operative in Lowell in November of the year last named. This statute provided that the Board of Health should consist of the "city physician and two persons not members of the City Council, appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen." The statute further provided as follows: "The term of office of the appointed members shall be two years, and one of them shall retire from office on the first Monday of February in each year." The record of the appointment of Mr. Bayles and Dr. Field does not show that they were appointed to be members of said Board from and after the first Monday of February next succeeding their appointment respectively, but there can be no doubt that each of them was appointed to fill the vacancy which would be caused by the expiration of the term of office of a member of the Board on the first Monday of February then next ensuing.

It will therefore be seen that the term of office of Mr. Bayles expired the first Monday of February 1895, and that of Dr. Field the first Monday of February, 1896, while the term of office of Dr. Porter as city physician has not yet expired.

Chapter 174 of the Acts of 1894 provides that "Members of the Board of Health in cities, appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen under the provisions of Section Eight of Chapter Eighty of the Public Statutes, shall continue to hold their office after the expiration of their regular terms until their respective successors are appointed." As no successor to Mr. Bayles was appointed the Lowell Board of Health undoubtedly consisted of the two appointed members above named and Dr. Omer P. Porter by virtue of his office as city physician on April 30, 1895, the time when Chapter 332 of the Acts of 1895 took effect. Section 2 of this last named act repeals said Section 8 of Chapter 80 of the Public Statutes, but Section 1 of the Act of 1895 provides that "Members of existing boards shall continue to hold office until the appointment of a new board in accordance with the provisions of this Act." The only appointment made under the act of 1895 was that of Thomas F. Harrington, who was nominated and confirmed as a member of the Board of Health for three years, from the first Monday in February, 1896. Was this appointment made in accordance with the Act of 1895? Was it the appointment of a "new board" within the meaning of the Act? Can the Act of 1895 be so construed in connection with the Act of 1894 above referred to as to authorize the appointment of a single member under the later Act to take the place of one of the old members, and if so, which of the old members does the new member succeed? It is not easy to give a reasonable construction to the Act of 1895. The attempt to do so is very like an effort to find reasonable and consistent design and purpose in that which is in reality simply an accident.

Section 1 of the Act of 1895 reads as follows: "In each city except Boston there shall be appointed by the Mayor subject to confirmation or rejection by the Board of Aldermen, except where other provision is made in the City Charter, a Board of Health consisting of three members, who shall hold office for the term of three years, from the first Monday in February next succeeding their appointment, one of whom shall be a doctor of medicine. They shall not be members of the City Council. (If such boards are not already in existence appointments shall be made as herein provided, one for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years; and thereafter one member shall be appointed annually for the term of three years, from the first Monday in February next succeeding such appointment.) Members of existing boards shall continue to hold office until the appointment of a new board in accordance with the provisions of this Act. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term as above provided. Each member so appointed shall be subject to removal by the Mayor for cause, and shall receive such compensation as the City Council shall from time to time determine."

The natural construction of this statute would be to exclude as inapplicable to this City the clause which I have inclosed in brackets, beginning "If such boards are not already in existence," because a Board of Health was in existence in Lowell at the time when this Act was passed and took effect. Leaving this out, the Statute plainly requires the Mayor to appoint a Board of Health consisting of three members, each of whom are to hold office for a term of three years, from the first Monday in February next succeeding such appointment. But this construction would give us a Board of Health, every member of which would go out of office by the expiration of his term at the same time. This is so obviously contrary to sound public policy, and to legislative policy as shown in other Statutes in respect to Boards of Health and other administration boards, as well as to the provision in this same Statute for the establishment of Boards of Health in cities where no such boards existed at the time the Act took effect, that I cannot believe it to have been the intent of the Legislature. The Legislature surely could not have intended that in some cities the Board of Health established under the Statute should terminate and be succeeded by an entirely new board every three years, while in other cities it should be a continuous board, one of its members only retiring each year, and I cannot therefore so construe the Statute if another construction can be given which is consistent with the language used and is not open to these objections. On the other hand if the words "such board" used in the clause in brackets are to be construed according to the apparently natural import of the language in that connection as equivalent to "Board of Health" then the clause cannot be construed to apply to the appointment in Lowell, though it may and does indicate the intention of the Legislature to establish by the Statute a board, each member of which should have a three years' term, and one member of which should retire from office each year. The Mayor and Aldermen of Lowell must still find their authority for making the appointments in the first sentence of the Statute. This sentence does not prescribe the time when the appointments shall be made, but it does clearly prescribe that the term of office of the members shall be three years, and just as clearly does not authorize the Mayor to appoint any member for a shorter term.

When at your request in January last, I had this Statute under consideration, it was suggested to me that if your Honor should appoint one member this year for a term of three years and another should be so appointed next year, and another the year following, the Statute which makes the city physician an ex-officio member having been repealed, and the Statute now in force providing for the retention of their offices by the members until the appointment of "a new board" we should have a board such as the Statute contemplated without doing violence to its language. This seemed a reasonable way out of the difficulty. It was the method which the city solicitor of Lawrence advised the Mayor of that city to adopt, and I adopted it in my letter to Your Honor of January 21st last. This solution or rather expedient for avoiding the difficulty was not at the time quite satisfactory to me as is apparent from the language of my letter. Further reflection only served to increase my dissatisfaction with it, and you will remember that I saw you very soon after my letter of the 21st was handed you, and suggested another solution of the problem which impressed me more favorably, and which I now believe to be a better and more reasonable construction of the Statute of 1895. I think that the Statute fairly construed contains,

First. A compulsory provision for the establishment in each city except Boston of a Board of Health consisting of three members, not members of the City Council, one of whom should be a doctor of medicine, which board shall be a continuous body, one member of which is to be chosen each year and,

Second. A method by which "such board" (meaning precisely the kind of board described) should be created in cities where no Board of Health existed, or in cities or where no board of the kind described existed. It will be remembered that Chapter 133 of the Acts of 1877, the provisions of which are incorporated in Chapter 80 of the Public Statutes, was not compulsory but left the question of the establishment of a Board of Health in any city to be decided by a popular vote and was only operative in cities where its provisions had been accepted by such vote.

In cities which had not accepted this Act the provisions of Section 4 of Chapter 80 of the Public Statutes were in force. This Section provides as follows: "Except where different provision is made by law the City Council of a city may appoint a Board of Health; may constitute either branch of such council or a joint or separate committee of their body a Board of Health either for general or special purposes," etc.

Under this Statute it will be seen that a variety of Boards of Health may have existed in the different cities of the Commonwealth when the Act of 1895 was passed, and it seems reasonable to suppose that one of the objects of the Act was to establish Boards of Health which should be uniform as to their constitution and terms of office. Some of the cities acting under said Section 4 of Chapter 80 of the Public Statutes may have established Boards of Health precisely similar to those provided for by the Act of 1895. If so then such cities are excluded from the provisions of the clause of the Act which I have enclosed in brackets in the above quotation by the words "if such boards are not already in existence," but the clause is applicable to all other cities included in the Act, for though they may have a Board of Health, it is not such board as is contemplated by and provided for in the Act.

If this construction of the Act is correct, it follows, I think, that the appointment in January last of Dr. Harrington was not an appointment of "a new board in accordance with the provisions" of the Act, and the old members, namely: Mr. Bayles and Doctors Field and Porter are new members of and constitute the present board.

Under any construction of the Statutes I cannot see how it would be possible to hold that the appointment of a single member was the appointment of "a new board;" nor can I find, assuming the appointment of Dr. Harrington to be otherwise valid, any means by which to determine which of the old members should give place to him as the appointment does not designate which of the members he is to succeed. I believe it was generally understood at the time the appointment was made, that he was to succeed the city physician, and if the law under which the Board was constituted simply authorized the city physician to act with the Board, it might reasonably be claimed that the law having been repealed by the Act of 1895, he was no longer authorized so to act and Dr. Harrington took his place, but the law made him a member of the Board, and I see no reason for holding that the clause of the Act of 1895, providing that members of existing Boards shall hold their office until the appointment of a new Board, does not apply to him as well as to the appointed members.

I have reached the conclusions herein stated with great reluctance not wholly or chiefly because of any pride of opinion or unwillingness to confess myself in error, but because of the influence my former letter may have had in leading you to take what I now believe to have been erroneous action.

Of course it is by no means certain that the construction of the Statute which I have herein adopted is the construction which would be adopted by the court, if the question were brought before it, which I hope will be done so that we may have it authoritatively settled. Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS W. QUA.
City Solicitor.

AYER'S PILLS

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills, and testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night."—G. W. BOWMAN, 26 East Main St., Carlisle, Pa.

CURE CONSTIPATION.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

THEIR HANDS UP

Hogans' Big Outing at Mountain Rock.

RHODE ISLAND CLAM BAKE WAS SERVED

And Big 12s' Won Exciting Game.

A quiet, orderly, and decidedly enjoyable outing was that of the Hogans at Mountain Rock yesterday afternoon, at which the Big 12 finally won a game of ball from their great rivals, the Hogans.

The hot weather drew a large crowd to the grounds and about 300 presented tickets to Officer Jack Tilton who had his eye out for ringers for whom none appeared on the grounds.

The fun started early in the afternoon with a fat man's race between Maurice Johnson, who was trained by Johnnie Rourke, and Tom Earle. Maurice won the race of 100 yards in 10 seconds, more or less, probably more. But in the other athletic events Rourke's stable didn't cut any figure, as John Ward, the champion tub racer of the stable took to the woods when he saw "Happy Days" and plenty of them Casey entered against him. With the Roarke man out of it Casey had a cinch though he should have been handicapped for he used his whiskers as a sail for the tub. The prizes were $10 gold pieces and pigs' feet.

After the sports the crowd strolled to the ball field where an unsympathetic sun blistered their faces and hands as they went through five innings which Mike Mahoney umpired.

The nines were as follows: Big 12—Royle c, McGuane p, Carey 1b, McCarthy s, Bull 2b, Crowley lf, Breen m, Hoban rf, Gallagher 3b.

Hogans—O'Brien c, Cassidy p, Courtney 1b, Whalen 2b, McVey 3b, Rourke lf, Harrington rf, Connors m.

The score resulted as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	
Big 12	1	3	0	1	6	—11
Hogans	1	1	1	1	4	— 8

After the game and while it was in progress a most palatable clam bake was served under the trees near the water. The cool breezes from across the pond together with the excellence of the repast made the many guests forget the heat. The bake was of the genuine Rocky Point style gotten up by Abe Williams of this city a master of the art. There were clams, bluefish, sweet potatoes, corn, onions, watermelon and "sich."

After the dinner some went in swimming while others sought the swings and shady nooks none returning home until evening.

The quietest man of the day was "King" Boyle who was awed by the sun and who with his twin brother, Ben Spinoza, stayed under the trees while the game progressed. His absence from the coaching line lost the Hogans the game.

Among the out-of-town guests were the following from Nashua: George Woodward, Thomas Connors, Patrick Barry, Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Burke, M. H. O'Grady and Joseph Slattery; and Ben Spinoza, Martin Griffin and D. Walker of Boston; E. McGovern of New York; and several from Lawrence and Haverhill.

The manager of the picnic was Cornelius Dugan and William H. Grady acted as his assistant. In the committee on arrangements were George Dubuque, William W. Harrington, W. W. Murphy, Thomas H. Boyle, James W. Cudworth, Joseph O'Brien, James Doyle, J. W. Billingsley, John F. Rourke, Harry Young, Robert Saunders, Joshua Kershaw Dr. Waldo Miles, James McParland, Howard Blacktin, John A. McQuade and a number of other good fellows.

Cadets at Boxford.

The Second Corps of Cadets now in camp at Boxford are complaining of the heat and the matter of postponing the annual tour of duty until later in the season has been seriously discussed. Some would like it as late as September.

Will Give Reception.

Princess lodge, Daughters of St. George have to tender a reception to the delegates to the grand lodge session which convenes in Lowell Aug. 25, 26, 27.

Two Valuable Relics.

Two keys in the window of Edward Pinault's shoe store at 43 East Merrimack street are attracting much attention especially among the French residents of that portion of the city. One is of huge proportions and the other of ordinary size. Both keys formerly were used in opening the gate and door at the approach of St. Joseph's church on Lee street prior to the time that the edifice passed into the procession of the late Rev. Andre Garin, O. M. I. The church was then used as a place of religious worship by the Methodist denomination. The keys have since been in the possession of Mrs. J. L. Fiske now of Westford and who was then Miss Josephine Taggart, organist of the church.

The United Workmen.

Lowell lodge, A.O.U.W., at its meeting of last evening received six applications and four candidates were installed. J. Edward Rivet, grand recorder, notified the lodge that its membership gain has been the largest of any lodge in the organization.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

$150 will buy a first class DINING AND ICE CREAM SALOON AT SANBORN & DONOVAN'S ROOM 1, SWAN BUILDING, CENTRAL ST. Bad Debts Collected. Auctioneering and Appraising.

R. J. MOWER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN 285 Central Street.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

Lakeview Theatre.

Will West, the hearty, jovial and good natured comedian of the Weston-Reimer Comedy Co., at Lakeview, and leading man of the Dazzler Co., which shortly is to open its season, is to receive a testimonial from Kendall Weston and his company as well as many Lowell friends.

Mr. West is immensely popular in Lowell and his testimonial on Friday evening next is bound to be a great success. Several members of the Dazzler Co., have volunteered and the Weston Co., will present "Honor Bound," Act I of "Nitas First," and "Abarian Nights," Act II. Mr. West will sing a budget of songs and it will be a great night for West and his host of friends. Tickets are selling rapidly.

NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB.

To Act With the Poore Crowd Organized Last Evening.

At the party headquarters in Wyman's exchange last evening a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a republican club to act in conjunction with the city committee.

The presiding officer was Alonzo G. Walsh and E. H. Shattuck was secretary. The first matter was the fixing of the admission fee, and a motion was made that it be $1.

An amendment provided that 25c. be the fee. A long list of officers were chosen with Alonzo G. Walsh as president: Geo. W. Poore, vice president; Edward H. Shattuck, secretary; and Clarence W. Whidden, treasurer.

Addresses were made by President Walsh, Judge John J. Pickman, Frank L. Weaver, Geo. W. Poore, Esq., and Rep. George E. Putnam.

A committee was appointed to prepare membership books for circulation. After other minor business, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, September 1st.

NEW PUTNAM BLOCK.

The Handsomest Building on Market Street Now Completed.

Another new building is fast approaching completion, which will add to the architectural beauty of the city. Reference is made to one of the finest buildings on Market street, that of Representative George E. Putnam.

The building is four stories in height and designed expressly for Mr. Putnam's constantly growing produce business, having every convenience for the loading and unloading of his farm products. The structure is as near fire proof as it is possible to make it. The building has about 40 feet frontage and a depth of 84 feet, and is so constructed that any kind of machinery can be used within it. Two elevators have been placed in position which run from the basement to the top of the structure. On the first, or ground floor will be a mammoth cold blast refrigerator kept at a freezing point temperature with a capacity of holding several tons of butter and eggs. In the front of this floor is located the business office with every modern and up-to-date convenience.

The other three floors of the building will be utilized by Mr. Putnam in his business and on the whole the entire structure will no doubt rank as the finest of any in the state devoted entirely to the produce trade.

PERSONAL.

Health Inspector Frank J. O'Hare is sojourning at Sharon Springs.

Mrs. Harry Stocks and family are located at the home of Mrs. Wm. Favor, Old Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ryan of Tewksbury Centre are entertaining a new arrival. Its a boy.

Officer Napoleon Provencher has returned suddenly from his vacation at Crescent beach having become seriously ill.

Mailing Clerk Charles E. Hogan of the Lowell postoffice will leave on Saturday next for a two weeks' sojourn at Sharon Springs.

Miss Margaret Wallace of Lagrange street accompanied by her brother and Miss Bessie McManus is visiting in Sudbury, N. H.

Wm. Dolan of the Lawrence street engine house was among the Lowellians who were present at the Bryan demonstration in New York city last night.

Inspector Charles Laflamme is expected home from Lake Waterpaugh where he has been regaling himself on roast couchon, boiled bass and other Canadian luxuries.

Mr. Robert Larson, no stranger in Lowell in reportorial work is filling Mr. Rodney Hemmenway's place on the Boston Herald during the latter's sojourn in Europe.

Miss Lizzie Keefe, the fashionable dressmaker of Centralville, left last Friday for New York for a stay of four weeks. Miss Keefe will be at home to patrons September 7th.

Miss Maggie Reilly of Chapel street and the Misses Minnie and Maggie Noonan of Olive street are spending their vacation for a fortnight at Lynn and Crescent beaches.

Constable Martin Conway of North Billerica was in New York last night listening to the eloquence of Candidate Bryan and getting up-to-date information on the silver question.

Ex-President John Dwyer of the Y. M. C. I. of Belvidere, who is on his vacation, is doing the beaches daily in touch with the electric cars from Lowell and returning home each evening.

Foreman Joseph Paquette of P. Lynch's barber shop who recently went to Rochester, N. H., to recuperate from his recent severe illness, was taken with two hemorrhages on Tuesday and is in a decidedly critical condition.

Mr. Arthur G. Pollard and Mr. Charles E. Adams, with three other gentlemen of Boston, have purchased 100 acres of land up in New Brunswick, and left for that section Tuesday, on a pleasure trip. There is a lake four miles long in which there are many trout.

Police Court—Pickman, J.

During the heated term it seems that Lowell's bibulous individuals have taken to the woods judging from the police court record for only two drunks appeared before Judge Pickman one of whom was a woman and was placed on probation. The other, Patrick Curtin was sentenced four months to jail.

Bridget McNally and Margaret E. Clark, two young girls, charged with larceny were ordered until tomorrow for trial at the juvenile session of court.

Dr. WALKER DENTISTS

CLEAR, COOL AND REFRESHING

Is the Lager and Ales that are to be had at McPadden's saloon. Just the thing to build you up these warm days. McPadden's Wine rooms, opp. New Post Office, Gorham street.

BASE BALL.

Dracut oval will be the scene this afternoon of a contest between the city hall base ball club and a team made up from the following Lowell scribes: Cahill, catcher; Paradis, pitcher; Blaisdell, first base; Dowling, second base; Lamperton, third base: Sternberg, short stop; Shea, left field; Brown, centre field; Pickering, right field.

There will be an important meeting of the Urban and Suburban league in this office tonight and unless the weather is too hot the meeting will be hot enough to suit anyone. A big kick is rumored though what it is, no one seems to know. Managers are requested to be present on time, 8 o'clock.

A morning paper claimed or advised that Lynch should be fired from the league for being crooked and says that he bet money on the game or was bribed, all of which is so much rot. Lynch is honest and meant to do right on Saturday though he didn't succeed. Lynch made three bad decisions on Saturday though an umpire never lived who didn't some time or other have an off game.

Don't forget there is an interesting game between the Emeralds and South Ends on the Fair grounds this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE TANDEM WALTZ.

It Is the Newest Thing and All Right For Hot Summer Weather.

The latest in dancing—it's the tandem waltz. At the gay watering places in the east, at Newport and Saratoga, Cape May, Atlantic City, even as far west as Chicago and St. Louis, the tandem waltz is now the rage.

There is no more slow, languorous dancing on a handkerchief's space. The young man who held his partner close, as if he dreaded robbery, is out of date. The tandem craze has struck the waltz.

The tandem has its advantages. In it both girl and young man move in the same direction at the same time.

Instead of a young man holding out his hands and the girl tucking her head under his chin, she gives him the cold shoulder.

For the girl whose only charm is the sloping lines of the back of the neck and the fetching little locks tickling the white nape this is especially comfortable.

The girl stands back of her partner, who holds her right arm extended. This girl's left hand is put behind her. This does away with what prim people have called unmitigated temptations of the waltz. There is no chance for the young man to clasp a girl's slender waist.

Faces are not dangerously close, and eyes—oh, eyes can't look into other eyes any kind of tender looks.

The tandem takes all the flavor out of Strauss waltzing. However, it is one of the distinct novelties. Here's one advantage: The tandem waltz will never ruin the back of the waist of a girl's dress.

But think of the tall girl towing the little partner around in a tandem waltz!—Philadelphia Telegraph.

CAPTIVE FOR THIRTY YEARS.

Carl G. James Says He Was Stolen by Indians In 1863.

Governor Rich of Michigan has received a letter from Carl G. James of Grand Forks, N. D., who is anxious to find his parents, telling a thrilling story.

James says in 1863 or 1864 he was taken from Port Huron by the Canadian Indians. Shortly thereafter the Indians became afraid of the whites and moved west, taking their captive with them. James was very young then, and it was not until two years ago that he learned where he was taken from. He immediately set out to find some trace of his relatives, but has not yet been successful. James says at the time of the Northfield massacre he made his escape after being tied to a stake and burned so severely that he still carries the scars. A young girl was taken from Port Huron at the same time he was, but he has been unable to learn whether she was his sister. The story is vouched for by D. P. Ryan of Grand Forks, who says that the young man is handicapped in his efforts to find his family by the fact that he does not know his real name, James being the name of the man who rescued him.

Quay Himself Has Said It.

Before he left for Florida recently Senator Quay announced that he would positively retire from politics as soon as his present term expires. He requested that nothing be said about this statement until he got away where he could not be asked questions about it. He said:

"It has often been said by others, but I have never said it myself until now. At the expiration of my term in the United States senate I will refuse any renomination and will retire from politics and spend the balance of my time getting acquainted with my family."

He proposed, he said, to serve his constituents, as he has done in the past, to the best of his ability and to the end of his term. But, that passed, he said that familiar old headline that has been seen so often and has been as often untrue, "Quay Out of Politics," will be a verity.—New York Journal.

Not even a grain of salt is wanting to emphasize and make perfect the flavor of NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT. Pure, wholesome,—an economical luxury. Sold everywhere. Take no substitute. Send name and address for booklet, "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving." MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

By virtue of power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Mary Bagley of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and commonwealth of Massachusetts to Bridget Crane of said Lowell, dated January 31st, 1896, and recorded with Middlesex north district registry of deeds book 272, page 65, for breach of the condition of said mortgage. Bridget Crane of Lowell, mortgagee of said mortgage, for said breach of condition will sell at public auction on the mortgaged premises on Saturday, Aug. 29th, 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, namely: A certain tract of land with the buildings thereon situated in said Lowell and being a part of lot No. 138 on a plan of land entitled Crescent hill, a suburb of Lowell, Mass., owned by the heirs of Fisher A. Hildreth, et als. Book of plans 4 and 5; plan 56, Middlesex north district deeds, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of the premises on the southerly side of Lilley avenue at a point distant westerly one hundred and ten and 21-100 feet from the westerly side of Dalton street; thence running westerly on the southerly side of Lilley avenue seventy feet to a stake; thence southerly at right angles to said avenue sixty-eight and 40-100 feet to lot numbered 139 on said plan; thence northeasterly on said lot No. 139 sixty-eight and 44-100 feet to the southwesterly corner of lot No. 146 on said plan; thence northerly on said lot No. 146 fifty-three and 14-100 feet to the point of beginning, containing 4137 square feet subject to the instructions contained in the deed to Mary Bagley.

The said premises are the same described in said mortgage deed and are to be sold as aforesaid. Terms to be stated at time and place of sale.

BRIDGET CRANE, Mortgagee.
D. J. DONAHUE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Lowell, Mass., Aug. 6th, 1896.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BAD LOWELL BOYS.

Whose Waywardness Brings Them Into the Clutches of the Law.

The police received intelligence from Oakdale, last night, that John Brady and Terrence McQuade, young men residing in Lowell, had been arrested there and would be arraigned as vagrants in the Worcester police court today. The request was made that the young men's parents be notified of the arrest, and this being done they started for Worcester at an early hour this morning.

Officer Bart Ryan made a clever catch last evening and one which may put a stop to juvenile burglaring. While going his rounds through Middle street about 7.30 o'clock his attention was attracted to a noise in Simpson and Rowland's wholesale grocery establishment. Finding the rear door unlocked he searched the premises and discovered Joseph Shaw, only 11 years of age, inside the store. He had two or three sample bottles of jelly in his pocket, having been discovered too soon to allow him to appropriate any thing else. He has been in the habit of frequenting the store of late and gained an entrance with a key which he found upon the premises but which was not used and consequently was not missed.

MATRIMONIAL.

The marriage rites of Mr. Axel Yagerhorn and Miss Etta Belle Moore were solemnized by Rev. George H. Johnson last evening. Their honeymoon will be enjoyed in the Granite state.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

General Secretary Howe writes from Halifax that Mr. McBrayne and himself are having a very enjoyable time.

Rev. Geo. E. Lovejoy of Stoneham, Mass., who preached in this city last Sunday was the first general secretary of this association, filling that place from 1868 to 1871.

Silver League Meeting.

A meeting of the Silver League will be held this evening in the citizens' committee room. There will be a hot time at the meeting.

One to five applications of Doan's Ointment will cure the worst case of itching piles there ever was. Can you afford to torture when a simple, never failing suffer remedy is at hand? It never fails.

A SURE CURE FOR Rough and Broken Plaster, METAL CEILINGS AND WALLS, APPLIED BY A. L. KITTREDGE & CO., 208 CENTRAL ST.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

SPECIAL SALE

WIDE SHEETINGS

WE HAVE JUST OPENED

55 CASES

REMNANTS OF SEAMLESS BLEACHED SHEETINGS

Received direct from two of the best sheeting mills of New England, in suitable lengths for sheets, from 2 1-2 yards to 20 yards in length, and will be offered on sale as the greatest values in sheetings we ever gave, on

MONDAY 17th. INST.

They are not of ordinary grades of cotton but of the highest priced sheetings in the market but our prices at this sale will be even lower than ever asked even for inferior grades of sheeting as you can judge by the following prices

6-4 wide	(54 inches)	regular price	17c.	for this sale	10c.	yard
7-4 "	63 "	" "	20c.	" " "	12½c.	"
8-4 "	(2 yards)	" "	22c.	" " "	14c.	"
9-4 "	2¼ "	" "	25c.	" " "	16c.	"
10-4 "	2½ "	" "	28c.	" " "	17c.	"

We have put a part of this immense purchase in our Palmer street window, there are cords and cords of them, and are an unusual opportunity for the Lowell public to get some of the very best sheetings at nearly half price—sale in Bargain Department.

Waverley Bicycles.

Highest of High Grades.

Are Built in the Largest and Best Equipped Factory in the World.

The Pleasures of Cycling depend much on your wheel. Get one that you can rely on at all times through thick and thin. The Waverly has the reputation of being such. Ask those who ride them. Scorcher (3 heights) $85.00. Belle (26 and 28 inch) $75.00 and $85.00.

Made By Indiana Bicycle Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

JEANNOTTE & CO., Agents.

THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 64. THE SUN leads in local news. LOWELL, MASS., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896. THAT'S WHY it leads in circulation. PRICE ONE CENT.

SECOND EDITION

STATE OFFICERS

Entertained by the Hibernians Last Evening.

BANQUET SERVED AT THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL

With Pleasant Post-Prandial Exercises.

Cead Mille Failthe was the watchword of the Central Council of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, last evening when that body of representative Irishmen of Lowell tendered a true Hibernian welcome to their honored guests and brothers, the state officers of the A. O. H. of Massachusetts.

The guests were men of national reputation known and beloved by their fellow Hibernians all over these broad United States, and they were Edward J. Slattery of South Framingham, state president; John M. Hayes, Plymouth county president; and Martin J. Roche of the Boston Republic and Sacred Heart Review, a foremost Irish scholar and writer.

Notwithstanding the almost unbearable weather the central council was present to a man in Hibernian hall early in the evening when the guests arrived and among them were such prominent men as James O'Sullivan, John P. Mahoney and E. J. Slattery, a trio of Hibernians difficult to duplicate and impossible to excel.

The exercises in Hibernian hall were of a business nature and consequently private, and they concluded about 10 o'clock when the party proceeded to the St. Charles hotel, where later a banquet was served by Landlord Dickey.

In addition to the gentlemen at the earlier meeting among the guests who took seats at the banquet board were: His Honor, Mayor Courtney, Alderman Crowley, Clerk Joseph Smith of the police board, and representatives of the press.

Messrs. James McFarland of Div. 2, A. O. H., and Howard Blaekin, Landlord Dickey's assistants, looked after the comfort and wants of the guests during the repast, and when the cigars had been lighted very entertaining post-prandial exercises were introduced.

John H. Riordan called to order and introduced as toastmaster Hon. Jeremiah Crowley.

Mr. Crowley referred to the early days of Hibernianism in Lowell, for it was in Lowell that the first Massachusetts division was organized, and at the conclusion of his remarks introduced Edward J. Slattery of South Framingham who responded to the toast "The Ancient Order of Hibernians."

Mr. Slattery, aside from being a most enthusiastic speaker had made a study of Hibernianism and his remarks accordingly were entertaining. The A. O. H., he said, is and should be an interesting study to all Irishmen. It is the most charitable of all Irish societies and one of its important functions is the development of the young man and the opening for him of an avenue to success in life. The A. O. H. is without doubt the representative Catholic Irish society of America.

The toast "City of Lowell," was responded to by His Honor Mayor Courtney who, notwithstanding the exertion due to a severe cold gave one of his characteristically pleasant speeches in which he noted the fact that the Irish have ever been an important factor in the welfare of Lowell even in the early days when one of its founders, Patrick Jackson, established a mill in this vicinity.

John P. Mahoney responded eloquently to the toast, "The A. O. H. of Middlesex county," quoting figures to show the great strength of the order in the Bay state foremost county.

"The State of Massachusetts," was the toast assigned to Joseph Smith, a Hibernian by nature if not by initiation, who delivered the speech of the evening. In beginning he referred to the large number of Irish citizens in the state and remarked that if a debtor and creditor account be made Massachusetts will be found to owe them more than they owe her. He then dwelt upon the fact that though numerically large the Irish have not the representation in public affairs and business that is their due. "You are at present," said Mr. Smith, 'the hewers of wood and drawers of water,' and through your own fault for you will never get anything without reaching for it. You own 65 per cent. of the savings in the banks of Massachusetts or in other words 65 per cent. of the wealth of the state and yet where is the bank, with one exception in our own city, where Irishmen hold positions of trust? In these days it is the spider and not the lion which conquers. Gold is the latter day weapon and not the sword. You hold the weapon, use it to your own advantage. Start banks of your own and in a short time you will be sought after by others who before knew you not. There is no sentiment or sympathy in business and when they find that you have entered the lists with them their love for your money will assert itself and you will get what is due you, while Massachusetts will not stand aside and regard you as aliens and strangers, but will treat you with adulation in her degenerate days.

James O'Sullivan responded to the toast "The National Organization of the A. O. H.," and made a stirring speech in which he traced the growth and noble work of the order from its inception in this country in 1848. Coming down to 1861 he referred in glowing terms to the effect of the war upon the A. O. H. When Meagher of the sword rushed to the front to defend the flag of his adopted country, the Hibernians of New York were with him and the divisions in the New York cities were obliged to adjourn for lack of a quorum. But had the roll been called at Malvern Hill or Marye's Heights it would have been an easy matter, he said, to obtain a quorum.

After the war the order revived and grew constantly, numerically and influentially, until today it stands the leading Irish society in America.

Edward J. Slattery of this city enlivened matters by a few good stories, told in his inimitable way, after which Bro. John Hayes, who planted the seed on Plymouth Rock, made brief remarks, as did Martin J. Roche, the talented Irish scholar.

The exercises then concluded with benediction by the toastmaster.

They Are Smiling.

About six months ago the people who were the broadest smiles on their countenances were the plumbers and pipers with orders on their slates for more work than they could attend to. This was brought about by frozen water pipes, but now it is the Lowell Ice Co.'s turn to smile. The managers, Eugene Dennison and Cornelius Collins are wearing smiles as long as a five weeks' pay because of this hotspell. Their ice wagons can be seen almost in every part of the city, making the housekeepers happy by supplying them with pure lake ice.

They have been doing a very good business all the season, but this last hot spell has given this company a chance to get its ice into a number of new homes; and once a customer, always a customer. The hustling qualities of Cornelius Collins and Eugene Dennison, and the excellent quality of the pure lake ice make this company the favorite one of the city. They are having several new wagons built, and already they are running 13 teams, having all they can attend to until late in the evening. If you want to have the Lowell Ice Co. call at your home or place of business telephone to 68-3 or drop a postal card.

Just what the doctor orders for this warm weather, crash, linen and pique skirts, lawn wrappers and shirt waists. Grand sale now in program at Chris Holmes' store, 124 and 126 Merrimack street.

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

$65 GARDNER, 20 Prescott street, has a good Upright Piano, seven octaves for $65.00—Friday—It's just what you want.

The Perfume of Violets

The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder.

FOR SALE

Cottage house and about 5000 feet of land at 20 Butterfield Street. House contains 9 rooms, steam heat, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar and there is plenty of room in rear of house to build another house or stable. Good neighborhood. Inquire on premises between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m.

FOR FLOWERS GO TO PATTEN & CO., FLORISTS 293 Central Street.

The Consumers' Brewing Co.'s EXPORT BEER

Bottled and Steamed at the Brewery, is the

Best Spring Tonic

Just Out. For Sale by All Local Dealers.

BRYAN'S SILVER TONGUE

Captures and Thrills an Immense New York Assemblage.

He Formally Accepts His Nomination at Madison Square Garden Amid Tremendous Applause—Men of all Parties Cheer the Great Orator—Mr. Bryan Defends Chicago Platform.

New York, Aug. 13.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska and Arthur Sewall of Maine, were last night formally notified of their nomination by the Democratic party for the offices of President and vice president, at a meeting in the big Madison Square Garden, which was a notable political event, and a remarkable climax to the remarkable tour of the presidential candidate across half the continent. An army of unnumbered thousands filled the streets for several squares about the building, in a vain hope of securing admission.

Notwithstanding the excellence of the police arrangements, the multitude of people who gathered in Madison Square park, and on Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, made several wild rushes to break through the lines. Twice was the crowd successful in reaching the doors of the garden, only to be driven back by the police, who acted with as much forbearance as the emergency permitted. Night sticks were raised, but only in a few instances did they fall. Only one man, so far as the police knew, was hurt in these rushes. In the hall, which was a fiery furnace, Mr. Bryan spoke to 20,000 ticket holders for nearly two hours.

His address dealt almost entirely with the financial question; was more argumentative, and less eloquent than his historical Chicago speech, which won for him a presidential nomination, and only in a closing appeal to the citizens of New York did he speak in the strain which had captured the Chicago convention. He was surrounded by many of the silver leaders, some of whom had been rival aspirants for his place on the ticket. The Democratic leaders of New York, with the exception of Former State Treasurer Elliot Danforth, who presided over the meeting, and Congressman William Sulzer, who organized the first Bryan club in the state, were absent.

Mr. Sewall spoke briefly after Mr. Bryan, and was heartily cheered. Governor Stone of Missouri delivered the notification speech, which declared that the work of the Chicago convention had been the work of the plain people, and that Bryan was their candidate.

After the notification meeting, Mr. Bryan was driven to the Hotel Bartholdi, facing Madison square, where he spoke again, standing on a balcony with Mr. Sewall and Mrs. Bryan, who shared with her husband all the honors and attention of the day. This second audience, standing in the streets, seemed to be composed mostly of workingmen, and Mr. Bryan exhorted them to support the cause of free silver, with one of the most effective open air speeches which he has made in the campaign.

Lesser lights of the party held overflow meetings on the streets, and made speeches during the garden meeting, so that the opening of the Democratic campaign in the city made an extraordinary exciting night.

At 8:15 o'clock Senator Jones called the audience to order, and announced that he had been directed by the national committee to nominate as chairman of the meeting Elliott Danforth of New York.

Mr. Danforth was cheered with hearty good will. He told the people that he knew they did not want a speech, and he was not going to disappoint them.

He presented Governor William A. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the committee of notification.

There were more cheers as Missouri's chief executive rose and came forward to give formal notification to Messrs. Bryan and Sewall of their nomination by the Democratic convention.

Governor Stone said that the acts of the Chicago convention were those of the true Democratic party. The existing national administration was created by the Democrats in 1892, he said, almost wholly on the tariff issue, although there were thousands of Democrats who then believed that a reform in our monetary system was of far greater importance than a reform in our revenue policies. Democrats had expected that Mr. Cleveland would bring the tariff to a speedy settlement, but in that, said the speaker, they were doomed to disappointment, the president thrusting it aside, and beginning "to exercise the great powers of his office to commit the country to a financial system inaugurated by the Republican party, and which the Democratic party had time and again condemned in both state and national conventions."

There were hisses when he spoke of the British gold standard in force in America, and more hisses when he spoke of Marcus Aurelius Hanna. He found sympathy in his audience with his reference to bond issues of the administration. Toward the end of his speech the audience began to grow impatient, and the spirit of the assemblage was shown in cries of "Bryan, Bryan." People jumped to their feet and shouted with a vim. Cheer followed cheer, and for a minute or two pandemonium reigned.

When Chairman Danforth introduced Mr. Bryan there came a demonstration that far exceeded the previous ones. The entire audience rose, on the platform, in the boxes, in the galleries. People were shouting like mad.

Mr. Bryan sat down wearily, but in a second jumped up again, with hands upraised for silence. The crowd, however, did not cease until it felt like it.

Mr. Bryan then stepped to the front and center of the platform. In his hand he held a manuscript copy of his speech. His face was pale, but he was cool and calm. He looked very much as he did in Chicago on the day he made his famous speech.

He began to speak slowly, but was obliged to stop, for the demonstration had sporadicasms before it died. Finally he began in earnest. His voice was firm, but it still showed signs of hoarseness. The strain of the speech-making from Chicago to Pittsburg had not been fully recovered from, and Mr. Bryan could not make himself heard so distinctly as in Chicago.

Mr. Bryan read from manuscript, but occasionally he dropped the sheets of paper and spoke earnestly and vehemently without looking at them. During Mr. Bryan's speech, he was frequently interrupted by cheers of approval. His reference to the income tax was loudly cheered, as was also his reference to the sale of bonds.

The audience also manifested approval at various stages of his free silver argument. When some of the more telling points in this discussion were reached the audience yelled with all its might.

Mr. Sewall's speech of acceptance was very brief. He said that the Chicago convention was the greatest and most earnest convention in the history of the party. It was closer and more in touch with the people. The delegates were there to voice the sentiments of their constituents, the people of the party, for the people of the party controlled and conducted that convention. Mr. Sewall declared that unequivocally and through sincere congratulation he endorsed the platform on which he had been nominated.

"I believe we are right; the people are with us, and what the people declare in is always right and must prevail. I accept the nomination, and with the people's confirmation every effort of which God shall render me capable will be exerted in support of the principles involved."

[Mr. Bryan's Address.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow Citizens:

I shall, at some future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged, but relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend, with all possible vigor, the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however virulent, no invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention, assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

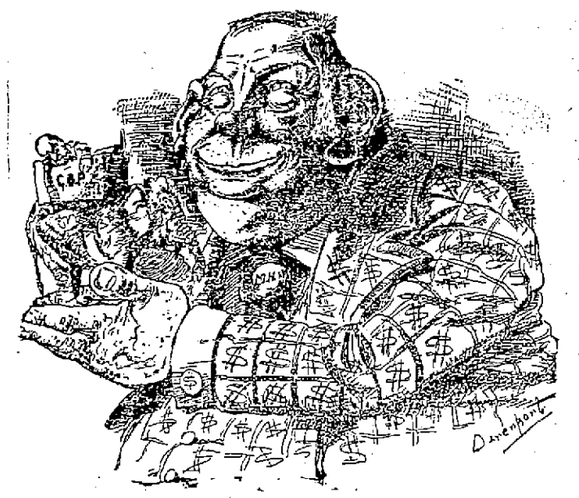
It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles, that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety, and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes both of social order and national honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known, and to defend, every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions—they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated, with admirable clearness, and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed, both the duty and the sphere of government. He said: "Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law."

We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life; we would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the supposed thrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for it. We believe what is asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that all men are, or can be equal in possessions, in ability, or in merit; it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that government officials shall not, in making, constructing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens.

I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his mesage sent to congress in December, 1861, said: "No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned." I repeat his language with unqualified approval, and join with him in the warning which he added, namely: "Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which power, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix

Continued on Page 4.



MANAGER AND MAN.

BIG DEATH RATE

Victims of Heat Are Still Increasing.

SEVERAL NEW CASES OF PROSTRATION REPORTED.

Another Death Which Occurred This Morning.

The thermometer today persistently holds to the 90 mark though there is a slight breeze stirring which with the fact that we are becoming used to it acclimated as it were, makes the weather appear just a trifle less hot.

There were many prostrations last night and quite a number today, also several deaths, many of them being caused indirectly by the heat while a few were cases of sunstroke.

It is the same story all the time none but the poor are afflicted and in some cases the afflictions are most distressing.

The Blampye case is unparelled, the second child having died last evening.

The mercury yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, registered from 95 to 105 degrees and it then varied dropping as low as 92 in the early evening to 80 degrees this morng at 1 o'clock. The street department gangs in various parts of the city had to be laid off, not alone to protect the men, but as an act of humanity to the horses. At midnight, last night, Joseph Marthes, residing near the Northern depot, was in a critical condition, having succumbed while at his work earlier in the day.

Hugh Orr, employed at Carney's blacksmith shop, was another victim of the prevailing heat complaint who had to be removed to his home.

A number of Lowell bricklayers were compelled to quit work in Lawrence yesterday owing to the heat, and in many of the machineshops and factories it was difficult to work through the day. It is confidently hoped that the promised cold wave will set in before long and if not there will be busy times ahead for not only the ambulance, the medical fraternity, but for the undertakers.

The list of deaths has kept on increasing within the past 24 hours and the victims of heat prostration not already mentioned in the Sun will be found below:

Thomas Brown, the sewer employe who was taken from the Fifth avenue sewer, Pawtuckerville, overcome by the heat, died early last evening. He was an old resident of Ward two residing on Fenwick street.

Edward McGaurran, a driver for the board of health, was stricken down with the heat and was carried to his home on Dummer street.

John Hurley, employed at Cole & Nichol's foundry, succumbed to the heat yesterday and removed to his home, and last evening showed signs of recovery.

Michael McGlone, residing at 150 Church street, was another victim of the heat, who died yesterday afternoon. He was 49 years of age, and is survived by two sons and a daughter.

John Stanton, employed at C. I. Hood & Co.'s laboratory, was removed to his home, 79 Appleton street, while in a state of prostration, and becoming delirious, Dr. Dr. C. B. Pool was sent for, and after working over him a long time, placed him on the road to recovery.

Marie Joaknine whose death was briefly mentioned in the Sun yesterday and who expired very suddenly, was according to the attending physician, a victim of heat prostration. After working in the mill Tuesday she started to go there again yesterday morning and had proceeded only a short way from her home off Middlesex street when she became dizzy and was assisted by a friend back to her domicile only to soon after expire while seated in a chair.

In Little Canada two infants passed away as the result of cholera infantum, induced by the heat.

Thomas Tully died last night at his home, 102 Dummer street, adding another to the large quota of deaths by heat prostration. He was a well known survivor of the Mexican war, unmarried and resided with relatives.

Annie Petrie died very suddenly as the result of the heat, last evening, at her home 238 West Manchester street. She did a large family washing in the forenoon and on her husband's return from work shortly after 5 o'clock, he found her lying upon the bed in a precarious condition. He went out to secure assistance and upon his return, he found his wife cold in the embrace of death. She was 45 years of age. Her husband is employed in the foundry of the Lowell Machine shop. A 13 year old son of the deceased is also in a dangerous condition, suffering from fever brought on by the heat.

Joseph Marthes, the victim of the sun prostration already alluded to in The Sun, died this morning at the rear of 286 Middle street. Funeral this afternoon.

Another death has been added to the bereaved Blampye household, 7 Summer street, in the person of Willie Louis Blampye, who followed his twin brother, the particulars of whose death were fully and exclusively mentioned in yesterday's second edition of The Sun. Both children were aged 15 months, an older and the only remaining child of the family being with relatives out of town. In the house with the Blampye family is a child of Wm. Dunn (whose mother is dead) and whose death is momentarily expected. Mr. Samuel Blampye, father of the twins, has regained consciousness and when The Sun reporter arrived at the house he was being attended by Dr. Maguire, who feels that he will bring him around all right. The funeral of the twin children took place this afternoon and burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

James Murray, employed as a section hand on the Boston and Maine road between Wigginville and Alumont was so overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon that his condition became critical when he arrived at his home in Lawrence street, Wigginville.

Thomas Kelley the teamster who was overcome with the heat yesterday is still at St. John's hospital. He was so far recovered that he desired to return to his home this forenoon; His medical attendance refuses to allow him until he is fully out of danger.

This Afternoon's Cases.

Michael McGlone died yesterday at his late home, 150 Church street. He had been ailing somewhat for about a week but was able to be about and yesterday forenoon went out and got shaved. He was overcome by the heat and his death soon followed. He was a city employe and resided in Lowell for ten years. A daughter and two sons survive him. Funeral tomorrow afternoon from St. Peter's church.

Mrs. Catherine Pear, aged 60 years, died this forenoon from heat prostration.

Mrs. Luella O. Sanborn, aged 36 years, died at 24 Ivy street today from heat prostration. She leaves a husband, two sons and two daughters.

Mary Farrell, residing on Davidson street, was prostrated by the heat today and was taken in the ambulance to St. John's hospital.

DEATHS.

WHITTAKER—John M. Whittaker, aged 1 year, 1 month, died this morning at 2 Bent's court.

MULLHOLLAND—Charles, the infant son of Clark and Sarah Mullholland, died last night at 408 Market street. Funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CARNEY—Grace Ellen Carney, the one year old daughter of Patrick and Ellen Carney, died this morning at the home of the parents in Wilson street, North Billerica.

EATON—Charlotte, wife of John Eaton, died at her home on Whipple street yesterday. A husband and two daughters survive her. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon.

MELLEN—Harry Mellen, aged 17 years died at his home, 193 Fayette street this morning. Deceased is a brother of Mr. James Mellen, principal of the Lincoln school.

FUNERALS.

DOHERTY.—The funeral of Ellen Doherty took place yesterday forenoon from St. Michael's church and was largely attended. A requiem mass celebrated by Rev. D. P. Scannell. The interment was in the Catholic cemetery and the pall bearers were Myles Curran, Frank Dolan, Thomas Rourke, Dennis McLaughlin, James Murphy and John McMeehan.

PLUMADO.—Mrs. L. Plumado, aged 66 years, died in Westboro on Tuesday. The funeral services were held in the Edson cemetery chapel this afternoon.

McALLISTER.—The funeral of Margaret McAllister took place yesterday afternoon from the home of her parents, 8 Wamesit court, off Cushing street.

WILKES—The funeral of Mr. Job M. Wilkes took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late home, 20 Arthur street, and was largely attended by immediate friends and relatives. Services were impiessively conducted by Rev. George H Johnson, pastor of the John street Congregational church. The interment was in the Edson cemetery and the pall bearers were Messrs. B. Crowther, Geo. Bayles, John Conley, Joseph Rutherford, C. Cliff and T. Pass. Mr. Wilkes was formerly an overseer in the Kitson machine shop, where he had been employed for a long number of years. He was a man who was highly respected in the community, and his death, which came very suddenly, brought poignant grief to many hearts. A wife, two daughters and a son survive to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and a loving father.

There were many beautiful floral tributes including a large gates ajar inscribed "Shopmates," also a large ivy wreath and a sheaf of wheat from employes of the Kitson machine shop. There was also a spray of pinks and roses from a friend.

Game is off.

The City Hall-Press game has been postponed one week.

LOCAL NOTES.

Granite lodge of Good Templars of Graniteville held an enjoyable social function after its regular business meeting last night.

There were 94 deaths reported at the board of health office from Aug. 1 up to yesterday morning. There have been 34 deaths of children in the last seven days.

When you need printing remember The Sun.

THE SUN EXTRA 5 O'CLOCK

BAD CLOUDBURST

Causes Loss of Life in Pennsylvania.

HOUSES AND BRIDGES WERE WASHED AWAY.

Storm a Result of the Hot Weather.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 13.—A cloudburst at De Haven, a small town six miles from Alleghany City, occurred at 8.30 o'clock this morning and six people were drowned as a result.

Pike's creek overflowed its banks carrying away houses, oil tanks and barns.

The streets of the town rapidly filled with water and at Etna, a neighboring village, the water was eight feet high in the principal street.

The De Haven bridge has been washed away and the bridge of the Pittsburg and Western railroad at Sharpsburg is threatened.

At Sharpsburg the low lands are submerged and great damage is reported all along the line.

The cloudburst followed the hot weather.

RELIEF IS PROMISED US

RAIN COOLED OFF BOSTON THIS MORNING.

New York Cooler But Philadelphia Hotter Than Ever—Many Deaths Today—Cooler Weather Expected Tomorrow.

Boston, Aug. 13.—A heavy rain today cleared the atmosphere and made life more bearable. There were ten deaths and five prostrations this morning due undoubtedly to the heat of yesterday.

Cooler in New York.

New York, Aug. 13.—The temperature was 88 degrees today, the coolest since Sunday. Up to 9 o'clock there were ten deaths and nine prostrations.

Hottest Yet in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 13.—Philadelphia is today the hottest city in the country, the thermometer being at 95. Five deaths and seven prostrations are reported.

Indications—Generally fair; cooler Friday, with easterly winds.

ONE STATE AT LEAST

Will Go Unanimously For Bryan—All Parties Agree Upon Him.

Ellensburg, Wash., Aug. 13.—The democratic, republican, free silver and populist state conventions were held here today for the purpose of forming a fusion ticket. Each convention perfected organization and a telegram signed by the chairman of each convention was forwarded to Mr. Bryan informing him that the entire electoral vote of the state will be cast for him.

Mrs. Bryan's Ring Found.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 13.—The engagement ring of Mrs. W. J. Bryan, which she lost in a carriage in this city, was found this morning by a carriage cleaner at the stable of the Pittsburg Transfer Co.

Defaulter Commits Suicide.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 13.—Josiah Kelly, assistant cashier in the First National bank, killed himself last night, leaving behind him a note stating that his accounts were $25,000 short.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Alliance, O., Aug. 13.—A 150 horse power boiler at the Louisville Brick and Tile works at Maxim exploded this morning and several are reported killed.

Fatal Train Wreck.

Cleveland, O., 13.—An east bound special mail train on the Lake Shore road was wrecked at Otis, Ind., last night, and the engineer and fireman killed.

HOT FROM THE WIRE.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson of Terre Haut, Ind., has recovered from his prostration of the heat on Tuesday.

The Valkyrie III arrived at Glasgow today. She left New York on July 15.

A dispatch from Accre, Gold Coast colony, states that the Ashandis have risen to expel the British from Kumassi, the capital.

Rev. E. J. Sheridan, for 26 years pastor of St. Mary's Catholic at Taunton, Mass., died today, aged 72 years.

W. C. Barker, a Boston real estate agent, was killed by a train at Malden today.

Who does your printing? THE SUN job print would do it well and save you money.

BACHELLER, DUMAS & CO.

Paper Ruling, Book and Pamphlet Binding. Blank Books a Specialty.

42 CHURCH STREET.

It's a Good Idea

to have your table fare wholesome and delicious as well as economical;—in other words, to use

COTTOLENE

Sold everywhere.



Our trousers look well, fit well, wear well—whatever price you pay for them, you get one hundred cents in value for every dollar.

First rate all wool trousers $1.50 and $2.00 a pair, fine fancy worsteds $2.50 to $4.00.

Were fifty cents to two dollars higher earlier in the season.

Quality and style are just as good as then, but we want to close them out.

PUTNAM & SON, 166 Central Street.

LATEST

THEY HELD RECEPTIONS

MR. AND MRS. BRYAN AND MR. SEWELL.

Receive Many Distinguished Visitors This Morning—All Three Are In Excellent Health—Mr. Bryan Feels Better Today Than He Did Yesterday—G. F. Williams Called.

New York, Aug. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and Mr. Sewall held receptions this morning in the drawing room of the residence of W. P. St. John on 34th street and many callers were received.

Mr. Bryan looks remarkably well after his experience of last night and said that he feels much better than he did yesterday.

Among the callers this morning were Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, Don Cameron, Senators Blackburn and Thurman and the Senators McMillan.

PERSONAL.

Charles H. Cosgrove, Esq., has opened a law office in room 10, Hildreth building.

Miss Grace Ward and Miss Jennie Noble will pass the remaining weeks of August at Old Orchard.

Mr. Martin Heeren of the Park Exchange will attend the G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul, leaving Lowell the latter part of this month.

Mrs. Elvira E. Gladwin of Smith street is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shepard of 11 Lafayette avenue, Chelsea, for the next two weeks.

Ex-Councilmen Sparks and Gookin, together with a wholesale furniture dealer of the Hub, are enjoying a yachting trip for a week off Boston harbor.

Prof. E. L. Glick of the New England Business University of this city won first prize offered by the New England Penman, an educational paper published in Nashua, for the best set of artistic combinations made with the pen. The contest was open to all New England.

Eben Thurston, who has charge of the elevator at city hall, has been in attendance at the re-union of the First Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, which was held at Field's Point, near Providence, on Monday last. Mr. Thurston was a private in Company A of that artillery during the war of the rebellion.

FOR RENT

Nothing better than the New Stedman Tenements on Glidden Ave. and Marginal street. Rents low.

GREAT VALUE in mill kindlings. Big load for $1. 1000 loads to be disposed of before Oct. 1. Orders by postal promptly attended to. WM. COGGER, wood and coal, 28 Concord street.

REGULAR

One Dollar Corsets

SELLING FOR

69 Cents

AT

BUTTERICK'S

PATTERN AND CORSET PARLORS

204 and 206 MERRIMACK ST.

16 TO 1

You will be pleased if your watch and jewelery repairing is done at Perry's, 120 Central street.

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays Excepted.

Per Year, $3.00 Per Month, 25c.

City Delivery and Postage Free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Member of the Associated Press

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine

They say that McKinley is prayerfully considering what to make the issue.

McKinley is learning the supreme art of keeping his mouth shut at the proper time.

The girl baby is not so badly off in the compaign as usual. They can call her Hanna.

If the Prince of Wales should ascend the throne today the earth wouldn't tremble a bit outside of London.

The two minute trotter like Grover Cleveland's opinion continues in the dim background by being outclassed.

It goes without saying that on the silver question Major McKinley is very knock-kneed, indeed. He will be bowlegged before Bryan gets through with him.

Mark Hanna has built a Chinese wall about Candidate McKinley at his home in Canton, Ohio, and gagged and bound him the papers say, and the papers are right in the matter.

It is all very well to talk about Mr. Bryan being a candidate for the uncultured west, but his state has the least per centage of illiteracy of any state in the American union. Another base canard nailed.

Hanna is rounding himself up. First he had it that the issue was tariff; then it was protection and "Honest money," now it is honest money and a very moderate protective tariff, next it will be the financial question and nothing else.

Here is a typical sample of Reed's political gush:

"Periods of depression are common to the human race. Doubtless you and I think that if we had had the world to make we would have had human progress arranged on a continuous up grade, 10 feet or better to the mile. But God knows human nature more perfectly and knows we could never stand such monotony and must go up hill and down dale. But while depressions are common they have their aggravating causes, which must be removed. When confidence comes, prosperity follows."

The tax rate as announced at $15 on the thousand is a triumph for democratic government in this city, and a conspicuous feather in the political cap of Mayor Courtney. The most popular present a government can make to the citizens is a reduced tax bill. It is something they are always looking for, and always appreciate. The critics of course will try to show that this is a trick tax rate. It is true that the treasury has received great assistance from the surplus of the sinking funds, but this of itself would not be sufficient to bring the rate down to $15. If Mayor Courtney did not stand in the breech and discountenance every extravagance, the rate would be much higher. Honor to whom honor is due. An incompetent or extravagant mayor would never, have given the citizens this reduced tax rate.

A WORD SHOULD SUFFICE.

The Morning Citizen must have some exceedingly fresh additions to its staff, or it must have adopted a new policy in local politics. It is going into the dirtiest kind of personal journalism regardless of the results. We have two horrible examples in this city of the evils of vicious personal abuse of reputable citizens, and unless the Citizen wishes to gradually drop into the same state of insolvency and public contempt, it will change its course. Fair criticism is proper and healthy, but vindictive personal flings do more harm than good, particularly to those who indulge in them. The public will not support a nasty, personal sheet, and the sooner the managers of the Citizen realize this fact the better for themselves and their stockholders. Besides, there are those in the newspaper business who know how to retaliate, and who can easily find the material with which to retaliate most effectively. A word to the wise is sufficient.

BADLY MIXED.

The opinion of City Solicitor Qua upon the board of health matter is something of a surprise. It looks as though some one had blundered, and the sooner matters are set right the better.

Dr. Harrington should be retained on the board whether he fills the unexpired term of Dr. Field or Mr. Bayles. He has been a most active and efficient member of the board, and has given proof that his appointment in the first place was a good one.

Let the doctor be retained on the board by all means, and let us have another one like him as soon as possible. The board of health needs reconstruction, and the sooner the reconstruction proceeds along these lines the better. Meanwhile we should advise the doctor to hold to his position. The city solicitor is undoubtedly a very learned man, but he is not the last court of appeal.

BRYAN'S SILVER TONGUE.

Continued from Page 1.

new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost." Those who daily follow the injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," are now, as they ever have been, the bulwark of law and order—the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace, and its surest defenders in time of war.

But I have only read a part of Jackson's utterance—let me give you his conclusion: "But when the laws undertake to add to those natural and just advantages artificial distinctions—to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges—to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful—the humble members of society—the farmers, mechanics and the day laborers—who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government." Those who support the Chicago platform endorse all of the quotation from Jackson—the latter part, as well as the former part.

Opposition as an Endorsement.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism—they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing on the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition—it is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the government administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrongdoing, but that it should also prevent wrongdoing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," thundered from Sinai and reiterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation, and not by those who enjoy its benefits.

Right to Dissent.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some, because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the supreme court, declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the supreme court. The party is simply pledged to use "all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? When courts allow rehearings they admit that error is possible; the late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing. While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform.

Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the supreme court. In a government like ours, every public official is a public servant, and the people have a right to criticize his official acts. Truth will vindicate itself; only error fears free speech. No public official, who conscientiously discharges his duty as he sees it, will desire to deny to those whom he serves the right to discuss his official conduct.

Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to accord in securing it, as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action, on the ground that, in their judgment, it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism—to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed." When they asserted that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism, they condemned monometallism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the power of the support of the money-owning and the money-changing classes, and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

There can be no sympathy or cooperation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism. Between bimetallism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassible gulf.

The Test of Honesty.

What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power.

It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetallism, or any other system gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetallism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetallism is better than monometallism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore, the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number. The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail, they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and besides this, they have found certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed $1000 is still compelled to pay $1000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollars with which to pay taxes. Railroads rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he a just complaint against the gold standard?

The wage-earners have been injured by a gold standard. They know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable, and re-employment less certain.

A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money, because money is rising. It also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand, the restoration of bimetallism will discourage hoarding, because, when prices are steady or rising, money cannot afford to lie idle in the bank vaults. The farmer and wage-earner together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is pecuniarly advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

Sherman and Blaine Quoted.

Let me say a word now in regard to certain persons who are pecuniarly benefited by a gold standard, and who favor it, not from a desire to trespass upon the rights of others, but because the circumstances which surround them bind them to the effort of the gold standard upon others. I shall ask you to consider the language of two gentlemen whose long public service and high standing in the party to which they belong, will protect them from adverse criticism by our opponents. In 1869 Senator Sherman said: "The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators supposed. Our own and other nations have gone through the operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of agricultural production, without any great reduction in taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory or a barn with this certain fact before him?"

As I have said before, the salaried officer referred to must be the man whose salary is fixed for life, and not the man whose salary depends upon business conditions. When Mr. Sherman describes contraction of the currency as disastrous to all the people except capitalists out of debt, and those who stand in a position similar to his he is stating a truth which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter careful consideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency, but the principle which he set for applies, if there is a contraction of the volume of the standard money of the world.

Mr. Blaine discussed the same principle in connection with the demonetization of silver. Speaking in the house of representatives on Feb. 7, 1878, he said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those invested which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other specie of property."

Is it strange that the "holders of investments which yield a fixed return in money" can regard the destruction of silver with complacency? May we not expect the holders of other forms of property to protest against giving to money a "disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property?" If the relatively few whose wealth consists largely in fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to enhance the value of their investments, have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves from the disastrous consequences of a rising standard?

The well being of the nation—aye of civilization itself—depends upon the prosperity of the masses. What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day, if such a dollar lowers the standard of capitalization and brings distress to the people? What shall it profit us, if in trying to raise our credit by the increasing purchasing power of our dollar, we destroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which those debts must be paid? If, as it constantly is asserted, the gold standard will enable us to borrow more money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetallism will restore the parity between money and property, and thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual borrowers. Even if we desire to borrow, how long can we continue borrowing under a system which, by lowering the value of property, weakens the foundation upon which credit rests?

Looking Into the Future.

Even the holders of fixed investments, though they gain an advantage of the appreciation of the dollar, certainly see the injustice of the legislation which gives them this advantage over those whose incomes depend upon the value of property and products. If the holders of fixed investments will not listen to arguments, based upon justice and equity, I appeal to them to consider the interests of posterity. We do not live for ourselves alone; our labor, our self-denial and our anxious care—all these are for those who are to come after us as much as for ourselves, but we cannot protect our children beyond the period of our lives. Let those who are now reaping advantage from a vicious financial system remember that in the years to come their own children and their children's children may, through the operation of this same system, be made to pay tribute to the descendants of those who are wronged today.

As against the maintenance of the issue of a gold standard, either permanently, or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation, from the days of the first president down to 1873. When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal-tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of 16 to 1, we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollar—which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure silver as the first silver dollar coined at our mints—retain their present weight and fineness.

If there are two kinds of money, the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general, in order to determine to which side the option should be given. Under the bimetallic system, gold and silver are linked together by a law, at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal, if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals.

This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still. If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal. If one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other; but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are drawn apart, whereas, when the debtor has the option, the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law; provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is, therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bimetallism, unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor classes, whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver, at the legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dearer metal.

Government Obligations.

The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due on the government, as well as to contracts between individuals. A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of any who must be taxed to pay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium, it was never contended that national honor required the payment of government obligations in silver, and the Matthews resolutions adopted by congress in 1878, expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars, as well as in gold coin.

Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads: "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

It is constantly assumed by some that the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the treasury notes, issued under the act of 1890, are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundation. The fault does not lie with the greenbacks and treasury notes, but rather with the executive officers, who have seen fit to surrender a right which should have been exercised for the protection of the interests of the people. This executive action has already been made the excuse for the issue of more than $250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued, if this policy is continued. We are told that the attempt upon the part of the government at this time to meet its obligations in silver would put a premium on gold, but why should it? The Bank of France exercises the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and yet France maintains the parity between gold and silver at a ratio of 15½ to 1, and retains in circulation more silver per capita than we do in the United States.

It may be further answered that our opponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the dangers which they fear. The retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes would not protect the treasury, because the same policy which now leads the secretary of the treasury to redeem all government paper in gold, when gold is demanded, will require the redemption of all silver dollars and silver certificates in gold if the greenbacks and treasury notes are withdrawn from circulation. More than this, if the government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption, the banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver. In other words, they would exercise the option, just as the government ought to exercise it now. The government must either exercise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenient, or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates from circulation and leave nothing but gold as legal-tender money. Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate conclusion, or will they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguous phrases?

There is an actual necessity for bimetallism, as well as a theoretical defense of it. For the last 23 years legislation has been creating an additional demand for gold, and this law-created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of bimetallism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States. The silver dollar is now held up to the gold dollar by legal tender laws, and not by redemption in gold, because the standard silver dollars are not now redeemable in gold, either in law or by administrative policy.

Silver at $1.29 an Ounce.

We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural laws, not in defiance of them. The best known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. Gold and silver are different from other commodities, in that they are limited in quality. Corn, wheat, manufactured products, etc., can be produced almost without limit, provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate production, but gold and silver are called precious metals, because they are found, not produced. These metals have been the objects of anxious search as far back as history runs, yet, according to Mr. Harvey's calculation, all the gold coin of the world can be melted into a 22-foot cube, and all the silver coin in the world into a 66-foot cube. Because gold and silver are limited, both in the quantity now in hand and in annual production, it follows that legislation can fix the ratio between them.

The only question upon which international bimetallists and independent bimetallists differ is: Can the United States, by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio, create a demand for silver which, taken in connection with the demand already in existence, will be sufficient to utilize all the silver that will be presented at the mints? They must rest their opposition upon one ground only, namely: That the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the United States.

In discussing this question, we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver, and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any equal number of people in the world in their power to consume and produce. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchandise silver cannot come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints. We cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver, because India, China, Japan, Mexico and all the other silver-using countries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product; the arts will require a large amount, and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage. We will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere; but, if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix.

Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by the enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture. Silver has been used as a money many thousands of years, and during that time the world has never suffered from an overproduction. If, for any reason, the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need, for fear they may hereafter have more than they need. I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at $1.29 per ounce, measured by gold.

Some of our opponents attribute the fall in the value of silver, when measured by gold, to the fact that during the last quarter of a century the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply of gold. This argument is entirely answered by the fact that, during the last five years the annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the annual production of silver. Since the gold price of silver has fallen more during the last five years than it ever fell in any previous five years in the history of the world, it is evident that the fall is not due to increased production. Prices can be lowered as effectually by decreasing the demand for an article as by increasing the supply of it, and it seems certain that the fall in the gold price of silver is due to hostile legislation, and not to natural laws.

The Gold Exports.

Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad, in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with the interest upon it, must be repaid in appreciated dollars. The American people owe a large sum to European creditors, and falling prices have left a larger and larger margin between our net national income and our annual interest charge. There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop falling prices. The restoration of bimetallism will not only stop falling prices, but will, to some extent, restore prices by reducing the world's demand for gold.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50-cent dollars. At the present time, and under present laws, a silver dollar, when melted, loses nearly half of its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver, and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetallism, silver bullion will be worth as much as gold coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as silver coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar. The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of the existing debts by legislation, which makes money dearer, and who conceal their desires against the general welfare, under the euphonious pretense that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it, which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country, those who formerly owned it will be benefited. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this country under free coinage, it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange for it.

Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio, without foreign aid, point to Mexico, and assert that the opening of our mints will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population and in commercial strength. It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish. The one thing necessary in order to maintain the parity, is to furnish a demand great enough to utilize all the silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is not proof that the United States would also fail.

It is also argued that since a number of the nations have demonetized silver, nothing can be done until all of those nations restore bimetallism. This is also illogical. It is immaterial how many or how few nations have open mints, provided there are sufficient open mints to furnish a monetary demand for all the gold and silver available for coinage.

The Cost of Production.

In reply to the arguments that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and yet, notwithstanding that, gold has risen in value. As a matter of fact, the cost of producing does not determine the value of the precious metals, except as it may affect the supply. If, for instance, the cost of producing gold should be reduced 90 per cent without any increase in the output, the purchasing power of an ounce of gold would not fall. So long as there is a monetary demand sufficient to take at a fixed mint price all the gold and silver produced, the cost of production need not be considered.

While it is not the purpose of free coinage to specially aid any particular class, yet those who believe that the restoration of silver is needed by the whole people should not be deterred because an incidental benefit will come to the mine owner. The erection of forts, the deepening of harbors, the improvement of rivers, the erection of public buildings—all these confer incidental benefits upon individuals and communities, and yet these incidental benefits do not deter us from making appropriations for these purposes whenever such appropriations are necessary for the public good. The argument that a silver dollar is heavier than a gold dollar, and that therefore silver is less convenient to carry in large quantities, is completely answered by the silver certificates, which is as easily carried as the gold certificate, or any other kind of paper money.

There are some whom, while admitting benefits of bimetallism, object to coinage at the present ratio. If any are deceived by this objection, they ought to remember that there are no bimetallists who are earnestly endeavoring to secure it at any other ratio than 16 to 1. We are opposed to any change in the ratio for two reasons: First, because a change would produce great injustice; and second, because a change in the ratio is not necessary. A change would produce injustice because, if effected in the manner usually suggested, it would result in an enormous contraction in the volume of standard money.

There is another argument to which I ask your attention. Some of the more zealous opponents of free coinage point to the fact that 13 months must elaspe between the election and the first regular session of congress, and assert that during that time. In case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. If these are merely prophecies indulged in by those who have forgotten the provisions of the constitution, it will be sufficient to remind them that the president is empowered to convene congress in extraordinary session whenever the public good requires such action. If, in November, the people by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetallism, the system can be inaugurated within a few months. If, however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages foreclosed is made to prevent such political action as the people may believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before they can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy. But that time has not yet arrived. Threats and intimidations will be of no avail. The people who, in 1776, rejected the doctrine that kings rule by right divine, will not, in this generation, subscribe to a doctrine that money is omnipotent.

The money which is by law made a legal tender must, in the course of ordinary business, be accepted by 99 of every 100 persons. Why should the 100th man be permitted to be exempt from the general rule? Special contracts have a tendency to increase the demand for a particular kind of money, and thus force it to a premium. Have not the people a right to say that a comparatively few individuals shall not be permitted to derange the financial system of the nation in order to collect a premium in case they succeed in forcing one kind of money to a premium?

International Bimetallism.

In conclusion, permit me to say a word in regard to international bimetallism. We are not opposed to an international agreement, looking to the restoration of bimetallism throughout the world. The advocates of coinage have, on all occasions, shown their willingness to cooperate with other nations in the reinstatement of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments, when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than servile dependence upon foreign aid. For more than 20 years we have invited the assistance of European nations, but all progress in the direction of international bimetallism has been blocked by the opposition of those who derive a pecuniary benefit from the appreciation of gold.

How long must we wait for bimetallism to be brought to us by those who profit by monometallism. If double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny them the right to enjoy those benefits? If our opponents would admit the right, the ability and the duty of our people to act for themselves on all public questions, without the assistance and regardless of the wishes of other nations, and then postpone the remedial legislation which they consider sufficient, we would meet them in the field of honorable debate; but, when they assert that this nation is helpless to protect the rights of its own citizens, we challenge them to submit the issue to a people whose patriotism has never been appealed to in vain.

We shall not offend other nations when we declare the right of the American people to govern themselves, and, without let or hindrance from without, decide upon every question presented for their consideration. In taking this position, we simply maintain the dignity of 70,000,000 citizens, who are second to none in their capacity for self-government.

The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever-increasing tribute to the creditor nations of the world—a tribute which no one dares to defend. "I assert that national honor requires the United States to secure justice to all its creditors. For a people like ours, blest with natural resources of surpassing richness, to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs, is humiliating beyond the power of language to describe. We cannot enforce respect for our foreign policy so long as we confess ourseleves unable to frame our own financial policy.

Honest differences of opinion have always existed, and ever will exist, as to the legislation best calculated to promote the public weal; but, when it is seriously asserted that this nation must bow to the dictation of other nations, and accept the policies which they insist upon, the right of self-government is assailed.

Citizens of New York: I have traveled from the center of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the west and south, and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair, and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they are laboring in your behalf, as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation, and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

I ask, I expect your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea—but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions; it was the gracious gift of a sister republic, and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure—liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good, and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

TIRED MOTHERS find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite and new and needed STRENGTH.



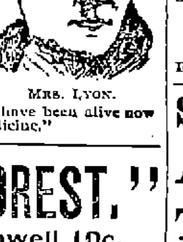
MOTHERS recovering from the illness attending childbirth, or who suffer from the effects of disorders, derangements and displacements of the womanly organs, will find relief and a permanent *cure* in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during pregnancy, the "Prescription"

MAKES CHILDBIRTH EASY

by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted. If

THE MARRIED WOMAN

be delicate, run-down, or overworked, it worries her husband as well as herself. This is the proper time to build up her strength and cure those weaknesses, or ailments, which are the cause of her trouble. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep and makes a new woman of her.



Mrs. Abram Lyon, of *Lorraine, Jefferson Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I had been suffering from ulceration and falling of the womb, for several years, or since the birth of my youngest child. I consulted all the physicians around here and they gave me up and said there was no help for me. At last, almost discouraged, I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and took five bottles. It is three years since and I have not had any return of the trouble. I feel very grateful, and in fact, owe you my life, for I do not think I should have been alive now if I had not taken your medicine."

MRS. LYON.

"GLEN FOREST."

Fare From Lowell 10c.

ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 10.

Every afternoon and Evening.

STAGE SHOW BY

UNTHAN

The Armless Wonder and First Class Vaudeville Artists.

Afternoons, Balloon Ascensions and Parachute Leaps by

MONS. ROBERTO,

THE METEOR OF THE SKY

Beautiful and Romantic Voyage to the Clouds, and a Terrible Parachute Dive. The Very Acme of Daring and Thrilling Adventure.

LAKEVIEW PARK

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 10.

An Event in American Amusements, New, Novel and Strikingly Majestic,

Presented with the most splendid, elaborate, costly and resplendent effects, Regal Wardrobe and Lavish Decorations.

GORMAN'S IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

Presenting the Pastimes, Games and Sports of the Flowery Kingdom; Oriental Pictures of the Land of Enchantment, and Scenes from Mikado's, Royal Circus, forming in its entirety the

GREATEST OUTDOOR ATTRACTION EVER PRESENTED IN THIS COUNTRY.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY

LAKEVIEW THEATRE.

WEEK OF AUG. 10.

Fourth week of the successful

WESTON-REIMER COMEDY CO.

and big production of the greatest laugh producer in 3 acts entitled

"NITA'S FIRST,"

or "Where is the Baby?"

Prices, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents.

Secure Reserved Seats at Leed's ticket agency, Runel's building.

Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Next week, fifth week and production of "OLD UNCLE JOHN."

DAVIS AND Nickerson

PLEASANT ROOMS to let in THE SUN building, Merrimack square.

WANT COLUMN.

INFORMATION WANTED of Richard Fair, cotton spinner, left Bolton, England, 23 years ago, was last heard from in Lowell 3 years ago. Please address his daughter Clara Fair, care of Mrs. Flower, Hedley ave., Central Falls, R. I.

WANTED—A capable man of good address for local or traveling agent. Permanent position. Ellwanger & Barry, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

LOST—A clustered diamond ring. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning the same to the Sun office.

FOUND—A gold watch, on Middlesex street, Saturday. Owner can recover same by proving property. Apply to George Short, 44 Rock street.

FOR SALE—Near South Common, house of 11 rooms. Price low if sold at once. Enquire at 56 Central street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—At Chelmsford Centre, new 7 room house and barn, and 5 acres of land. Price, easy terms. Enquire at 56 Central street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—Near Westford street, good cottage house of 7 rooms, all modern improvements, large shed. Price $2250. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—Your child to have Rosy Cheeks, Pure Blood, to rest well. Get a box of the Athan Worm and Scrofula Tablets at all druggists, price 25c., prepaid, by the Lowell Chemistry Co.

FOR SALE—In a good location, good cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land. Price $975. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 miles from Lowell, good farm of 17 acres of land, good set of buildings, lots of fruit, 1-2 mile from post office; store and church, on easy terms. Price $1050. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

ALL LADIES having a few hours leisure each day should write me at once, regarding pleasant home work which easily pays $18 weekly. This is no deception and will certainly pay you to investigate. Reply with stamped envelop, Mrs. S. A. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich.

FOR SALE—A nice business for a lady near old post office, old established place, pays well, must be sold on account of sickness. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye house and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

FOR SALE—On Appleton street, a nice place with all modern improvements; this is your chance, call for particulars. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TENEMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—Good, pleasant, convenient tenements of 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, at 72 Chestnut street.

FOR SALE—7 room cottage house, large lot of land, 8 minutes' walk from mills. This is your chance. Price $1250. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

New Cottage House $1500

One nice new cottage house of seven rooms, bath, pantry, etc. 3000 square feet of land, graded and fenced, 1200 feet to school and electrics, near new Moody street bridge. Will sell on easy terms, $10 per month. Come quick.

A. J. RYAN, Agt.

Room 29A Hildreth Building (Old Post Office)

STOP AND THINK,

Vain Regrets usually follow hasty actions. Is it cheaper to get a cheap job cheap than to get a good job done at a reasonable price? Good work at reasonable prices has built up our business.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

Worthen Street.

Builders and Repairers.

THE LOWELL Gas Light Company

OFFICE:

22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; D. B. BARTLETT, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is

$1.00 One Thousand Feet

First Class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year. piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered, at $4.50 per chaldron; $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.

No charge made for the use of meters.

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

In Men's, Women's and Children's boots and shoes.

EAGLE SHOE STORE

215 DUTTON STREET.

J. J. LONERGAN. - - - Prop.

COAL, COKE, HARD WOOD, Slab Wood, and Mill Kindlings a Specialty. Wonderful load of Wood for $1.00 J. CARR & CO., Props., No. 201 Charles Street.

5 O'CLOCK EXTRA

A FIGHTING MOOD

Watson Speaks On His Position.

PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO THE WEST.

Dilates Upon Gorman and Sewall.

New York, Aug. 13.—The World this morning publishes a signed statement, written by T. E. Watson, the Populist nominee for vice president of the United States. In this statement Mr. Watson says in part:

"When the national convention of the People's party adjourned, after the nomination of Mr. Watson as a second to that of Mr. Bryan, there was an interval of several days in which it was difficult to see whose triumph it was. Had the Democrats absorbed the Populists or had the People's party absorbed the Democrats? Would the Populist nominee be able to hold the rank and file of his party as against the fusionists, or would he be swept off his feet by the tide? As the third week has passed away it is now quite clear that the Populists' nominee has not been swept away, and that his position grows stronger daily. Feeling that the rank and file of his party would look to him to maintain the Populist organization in this hour of its danger, Mr. Watson plainly and promptly stated that he was in the fight to stay. This statement carried encouragement with it, and removed all doubt on that point from the Populist mind.

The great fusion movement thus far carried but four States, while straight Populism carried 13, and it is fighting its opponents to a standstill in the others. If the rank and file can be heard from in all the conventions, we are in no doubt of the result, and the rank and file will probably be heard from.

Mr. Watson has asked the national committee to send him to the west. He believes that he should appeal to those people face to face in this crisis. The west sent her Weavers and her Simpsons and her Mary Ellen Leases to the south in 1890, asking that the south break away from old party ties and meet the west in a new organization, whose aim should be to write west and south in political brotherhood. The south responded, and the congressman from Georgia, who took his life in his hand and stepped forth to meet Simpson and Davis and Peffer of Kansas, now wants to meet the brave men of the west and ask them whether they won't stand by southern Populism in this day of peril. He believes they will win.

Sewall is the chain of the Bryan wheel, the brakes to his car. The money power dictated his nomination, a counter move to Bryan's. In no other way can anyone explain why the south was passed over in the choice of a vice presidential nominee. Gorman, the gold bug and protectionist, is controlling Bryan's free silver campaign, and Sewall, the typical eastern plutocrat, is Bryan's running mate. What does this argue—that if Sewall remains on the ticket and Gorman continues to pull the campaign wires, the whole country will see clearly enough that Mr. Pendleton of Georgia was right, when he said that he was going to support the Chicago ticket, for the reason that no free silver law would be passed.

We cannot be guilty of the absurdity of choosing a national banker as our leader in a fight against national banks. We cannot hope to escape ridicule and just reproach, if we choose an eastern plutocrat to lead us in a contest against plutocracy.

We cannot believe that we could keep our own forces straight if we should start on a cruise against corporations under the command of a corporation king. Hence, we cannot, under any circumstances, vote for Sewall electors. Any policy, other than the St. Louis policy, means death to Populism, and we ought not to be asked to kill our own party.

The south furnished the electoral vote which elected, but she dared not write the platform nor dictate the nominees. It was the rise of the People's party which united south and west, transferred the balance of power to the west, and completely relieved the south from the necessity of sitting at the footstool of that twin brother of Republicanism, northern Democracy.

Populism, having accomplished these good results while out of power, has at last earned the right to live. Hence, as the third week since the St. Louis convention passes away, it becomes more and more apparent that the People's party will stand by its nominee, and that the southern Democrat of the rank and file, if left to his choice, will vote for Bryan and Watson, rather than for Bryan and Sewall. The southern Democrat feels that Watson is in accord with their principle, their platform, their sectional pride and their material interests, while Mr. Sewall is not.

Rape Fiend Shot.

Sheffield, Mass., Aug. 13.—Stephen Darling, 17 years of age, colored, assaulted and ravished Marguerite, aged 8, daughter of Burt Bacon. He was arrested, and afterward confessed his guilt. When on the way to the police station, Mr. Bacon met Darling, and shot him. Darling was in the custody of Police Officer John Bacon, who is the father of the man who did the shooting. The little girl is in a critical condition, and some doubts are entertained of the negro's recovery.

The Wheelmen's Meet.

Louisville, Aug. 13.—The weather yesterday was all that the visiting wheelmen could desire, and they enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. The grand parade started at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and after going over the principal streets of the city wound up at Jacob's park, where a watermelon feast was held. Ten thousand wheelmen were supplied with watermelon.



She Saw It

in a grocer's window—

She Bought It!

She Tried It!

She Uses It!

Just a page from the every day history of

COTTOLENE

When a woman tries Cottolene for shortening or frying she never again uses lard. There is only one Cottolene—accept nothing else—begin its use to-day. Genuine is sold everywhere with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, Boston, Portland, Me., New York.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG GUN

LARGE CANNON TO BE PLACED IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Will Take Three Years to Make—Will Weigh About Seventy-five Tons and Be Fifty Feet In Length—A Small Fortune Will Be Expended at Every Shot.

In a few years the United States will own one of the biggest guns in the world. It is to be 16 inches in diameter on the inside and will shoot a projectile larger than the body of a good sized man and weighing over 1,500 pounds.

At the war department this afternoon bids were opened for furnishing the mount and the steel forgings necessary before the gun itself can be built. Some idea of the size of this gun can be gained when it is known that it will take three years of steady work to make it. It will cost a small fortune and will consume 800 pounds of powder at a single shot.

The building of this monster gun is largely an experiment. Ever since 1886 the board which has charge of fortifications and coast defenses has urged congress to set aside enough money for building a 16 inch gun. Several foreign countries have such guns both for use in coast defenses and aboard vessels of war. Though there has been no opportunity to test them in active warfare, it is claimed that, notwithstanding their enormous size and the force of their recoil when discharged, the result of their work will fully warrant their cost and the necessary danger connected with their use. A 16 inch gun, when discharged, is not only dangerous at the muzzle but at the breech, for the recoil, if not properly provided for, might sink the ship, gun and all.

The United States government does not intend to use this big gun aboard ship, but it will be placed on one of the fortifications in New York harbor. General Flagler, the chief of ordnance of the army, said that one well directed shot from the 16 inch gun would destroy or stop any vessel known at the present time. He says one such gun in New York harbor would do more good in case of war than a dozen guns of 12 or 13 inches in size, the largest now in use by this government on land or sea. The more conservative officers of the war department have recommended until recently the building of more 12 inch guns, but it has been demonstrated within the last year that a 12 inch projectile will not penetrate the armor now used on warships unless the shot is especially favorable.

The argument for the 12 inch gun has been that if one shot at a hostile warship did not do the work, more shots would, and that the largest vessel in the world could not stand a dozen shots from a 12 inch gun. General Flagler meets this argument by saying that while the 12 inch guns of the United States were pounding away at a foreign ship the guns on board the vessel would not be idle, and he thinks it wise, therefore, to have a gun big enough to do the work quickly.

The big gun will weigh about 75 tons and will be about 50 feet long in the clear, the inside bore or barrel being about 40 feet in length. Two miles will be a short distance for its projectiles to reach, and even at that distance they will be skipping along at a speed of 2,000 feet every second. The destruction that would be wrought by 1,500 pounds of hardened steel, shaped like a minie ball, going at the highest speed, can scarcely be imagined.—Chicago Times-Herald.

TO CONTROL FISTIC AFFAIRS.

Proposed National Organization to Take Hold of Pugilistic Matters.

Admirers of the manly art, when conducted on proper lines, will be agreeably surprised to learn that a movement is now afoot having for its purpose the formation of a national organization to control fistic affairs. An informal meeting was held a few days ago to discuss the feasibility of the project. "Parson" Davies, P. T. Powers, Tim Hurst and several others interested in the development of boxing attended the conference, and it was arranged to call a meeting for Aug. 24 at the Hotel Bartholdi, New York, with a view to effecting a permanent organization.

The intention of the prime movers is to place boxing in the control of reputable projectors and freeze out irresponsible managers, agents and others who have been preying on the boxers and the public. It is proposed to appoint capable persons to appear before the legislatures of the different states with a view to reversing such laws against boxing as now exist and preventing the enactment of any others prejudicial to the best interests of the sport.—New York Sun.

BOOTH'S FLAG ON THE SEAS.

The Leader of the American Volunteers Has Established a Floating Post.

There is a new flag afloat on the high seas. Ballington Booth and those who followed him from the ranks of the Salvation Army have established a floating post on the American brig Manson, Captain Thomas Crapo. The brig is engaged in the coastwise and foreign trade, and every time she enters port the ensign of the American Volunteers is sent fluttering up to the maintopmast head. Here it remains until the craft gets to sea again.

The flag is about 5 feet long and 4 feet high and is a snow white standard marked with blue. In the upper left hand corner is a field of blue, with 45 white stars, one for each state in the Union. In the center of the flag is a white cross on a blue star. Over the star is the inscription, "The Lord Is My Banner." Under the star are the words, "Floating Post No. 1, American Volunteers." No services are held aboard the brig, but its skipper wears a Volunteer badge and does all he can to spiritually aid those who come in his way.

Disease Feared In Japan.

United States Sanitary Inspector Eldridge at Yokohama reports to the Marine hospital service that the terrible condition of the northeast coast districts inundated by the tidal wave of June 15 is likely to give rise to the development of epidemic disease. Upward of 30,000 lives were lost, with the accompanying annihilation of crops and supplies. The country is so nearly depopulated and labor so difficult to obtain within a reasonable distance that thousands of corpses are still unburied.

The Average Burglar.

Nothing could better illustrate the spirit that animates the average burglar than the desperate attempt of a man under arrest to murder an officer yesterday. Yet much sympathy is wasted when a burglar happens to be shot by an officer attempting to discharge his duty. The burglar's heart is naturally filled with murder, and he is prepared to commit it if frustrated in his other nefarious designs.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Our Money Now In Circulation.

The treasury circulation statement places all the money in circulation in the United States at $1,514,903,142, or $89,630,644 less than on Aug. 1, 1895. The per capita circulation, based on 71,518,000 of population, is placed at $21.18. The increase of money in circulation during July was $5,377,942.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Herr Otto Lilienthal, the "Flying Man," was killed near Berlin.

Thirty postoffices of the country show a gain in receipts over July, 1895.

Great Britain has claimed and seized a rich section of Alaskan territory.

An electric railway it to be built between New York and Philadelphia.

The Turkish government refuses to make any concessions to the Cretans.

It appears not impossible that the Murray Hill bank may resume business.

Barbarities of Japanese troops toward the inhabitants of Formosa are reported.

There is a strong sentiment apparent in Cuba for annexation to the United States.

The gold withdrawals yesterday were $167,300, leaving the gold reserve $106,794,954.

The Burlington road is to establish a daily newspaper, printed and published on their trains.

The sultan has conferred upon Miss Clara Barton the emblem of the second class of the Order of Chefakat.

The suspension of F. A. Phillips of the New York Consolidated Exchange has been announced. The failure is of minor importance.

Present indications are that Li Hung Chang will visit President Cleveland, if he sees him at all, at Gray Gables, or in that vicinity.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

VARIETY STORES use old papers for wrapping purposes. We sell them at this office for 5 cents a hundred.

THE FEAR OF WAR

Prevents England From Settling the Cretan Question.

London, Aug. 13.—George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, made a statement to the house yesterday, regarding affairs in the Island of Crete. He deprecated the formation of any hasty opinion on the subject. There has been a proposal of the powers, he said, to assist Turkey in effecting a blockade of Crete, but England had thought it advisable to look a little further before joining in such a movement, it was a doubtful thing to interfere between sovereign and subjects, and especially to suppress to some extent, excusable rebellion.

The government, he said, had declined to give the sultan the assistance of a British fleet, without a quid pro quo in the shape of a security, or guarantees to Crete. Lord Salisbury, he said, was willing to consider joining in a guarantee with the other powers. Mr. Curzon did not believe that any of the parties concerned favored the annexation of Crete to Greece.

The government, he added, had not abandoned hope of a solution of the difficulties. British men-of-war had rendered almost invaluable assistance in preventing an outbreak of disturbances.

Here there was an outbreak among the Irish members of cries of "shame," and Timothy Healy exclaimed: "Why don't you take the side of the Christians?"

Mr. Curzon said that the government had tried to avoid taking sides. Something more permanent than had yet been suggested was necessary, he said, for a real settlement.

Henry Flower said that the government was pursuing a pro-Turkish policy.

Arthur Balfour, in reply, denied Mr. Fowler's statement. The government, he said, had been unsparing in its efforts to secure good government for Crete. There was danger of war if any one power rushed in to settle the problem in such a rough and ready manner. After repeating Mr. Curzon's statements, Mr. Balfour concluded by saying that the government was conscious of its responsibility for avoiding what might prove a catastrophe incomparably greater than the horrors already heard of.

Baseball.

At Boston—New York, 8; Boston, 6. Boston, 6; New York, 4.
At Chicago—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Called on account of darkness.
At Louisville—Cleveland, 4; Louisville, 3. Louisville, 4; Cleveland, 3.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 0.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 0.
At Fall River—Fall River, 4; Brockton, 3.
At Bangor—Bangor, 10; Portland, 4.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 16; Pawtucket, 4.
At Augusta—Augusta, 16; Lewiston, 8.

DIED FROM HEAT.

Hon. E. D. Bancroft of Ayer Succumbs to a Sunstroke.

The Hon. E. Dana Bancroft received a sunstroke yesterday afternoon while driving to Shirley from his home in Ayer. He was brought to Ayer, where he died soon afterward. He was 75 years old, and leaves four married daughters.

He has represented this district in both branches of the legislature, and was very prominent in secret society circles, being a thirty-third degree Mason, past grand master, I. O. O. F., past grand commander of the state of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, member of Jerusalem Commandery Knight Templars, of Fitchburg, St. Paul lodge, F. and A. M., Robert Burns lodge, I. O. O. F., of Ayer. He has been grand instructor of I. O. O. F. and grand lecturer F. and A. M. and Knights Templar.

He was well known in Lowell.

On the Boston and Maine.

Beginning on Monday next and continuing through August and September, all of the Boston and Maine railroad repair shops, except the motive power shops in Boston, will be closed Saturday. It has heretofore been the custom to largely reduce the repair shop forces during the summer months. In the present dull times the men's opportunities for getting work elsewhere are not as good as usual and the management has deemed it wiser to retain its full force of shop men on reduced time than to discharge a portion and run the shop on full time.

Why Not?

If you are economizing why not look over your printing bills and see if you are not paying too much for printing? Call at this office and get prices on your work, and see if we cannot save money for you.

WILL BE PARDONED.

John Daly, Irish Political Prisoner to be Released From Portland Prison.

Limerick, Aug. 13.—John Daly, undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for life, after having been tried and convicted with others at the Warwick assizes in 1884 of treason felony, having been arrested while in possession of dynamite bombs, has received an intimation that he will be released from Portland prison within a few days. Daly has been in poor health for some time.

Shah's Murderer Hanged.

Teheran, Aug. 13.—Molloh Reza, who assassinated the late shah of Persia in May last, was hanged yesterday in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

Spain Wants Dock at Havana.

London, Aug. 13.—The Spanish government is inviting tenders in England for the construction of a floating dock at Havana.

To Sail on S. S. Gallia.

The following named Lowell people leave Boston, Saturday, for the old country on the Cunard line steamer Gallia: Miss Tilly Early, Miss Annie Rourke, Miss Winnie Lannon, Miss Jane Surliss, Miss Katie Weston, James Morgan and Lizzie Barker. Also from New York on the Cunard line steamer, Campania: Mr. P. J. Nolan and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Burtt, all booked through Murphy's steamship agency.

Rev. G. Kabarian, an Armenian priest from Jerusalem, is visiting in Lowell and is endeavoring to find a place suitable for religious worship by his countrymen. He has brothers in Worcester who formerly resided in this city. A mass meeting of Lowell Armenians will be addressed by this divine on Sunday afternoon next.

LIMITED TIME ONLY

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN. NO GAS, NO ETHER, NO CHLOROFORM.

DR. WHITEHOUSE extracts all forms of bad teeth, those which are ulcerated and have been broken off, those which could not be extracted by others, and all will be done ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS, and can be seen at

MERRIMACK HOUSE.

Hours 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 and 6 to 9 p. m. Daily and Sundays.

DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST, 161 CENTRAL ST. Opposite the Washington House

LOWELL RENDERING CO.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Tallow, Skins, etc. Dead animals removed.

Factory and Office, So. Lowell

Telephone, 322-3. City Tel., 582-4.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER AT READY MADE CLOTHING PRICES.

BERTRAND'S 24 Middle Street.



A FORCED LAUGH.

REMEMBER

THAT THE MOSS ROSE SOAP

We are selling 3 Cakes for 10 Cents

WON'T LAST LONG

Better get your share while it lasts. It is good soap and is a bargain. We are simply giving you a little more than usual for your money. You took advantage quickly of our other soap offer and we honestly think this is a better bargain.

GOODALE'S LOW PRICED DRUG STORE

217 CENTRAL STREET.

PAVONIA BEER

We are now drawing this Beer direct from our large refrigerator and claim it is as good, if not better than any Lager sold in Lowell.

BASS' ALE and SMITH'S PHILADELPHIA ALE ON DRAUGHT

CHARLES H. JOYCE, 9 and 15 Middle St.

Refrigerators and Ice Chests



Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense.

We can show you the finest line and the only genuine cleanable refrigerators sold in Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact. Prices from

$5.50 UPWARD.

Latest patterns in Carpets, Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods. Upholstering done in a reliable manner by experienced workmen. A fine line of first class Household Goods always in stock and our prices are the very lowest.

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

A Pound of Facts

Is worth a ton of theories. Our line of Gas Stoves we sell on their merits, and we desire to call your attention to the

"WOLF GAS COOKER."

Compact, economical, labor saving. Can be attached to any range. The extravagance has been squeezed out of the price.

D. H. WILSON'S

279 DUTTON STREET.

C. B. Coburn & Co.

14 inch TURKEY DUSTER

For 25 Cents.

63 AND 67 MARKET STREET.

DO NOT HEAT YOUR BLOOD

Until it is almost a fever by trying to bake your bread through hot weather, as you will find this poor economy; but have

PETER WATSON

call at your home, and for less than it would cost you to bake it yourself, you can get his celebrated cream bread, or pastry. Three delivery teams run to all parts of the city. Retail stores at

52 to 60 Charles Street, and 465 Lawrence Street.

WHO IS IN LUCK?

The people who buy their fresh pies, bread, cakes, rolls, cookies, doughnuts, etc., of us, and keep away from the hot stove, live well, keep cool and happy and are lucky. Our market contains fresh vegetables and fruits from our best farms around Lowell. Come in our stores and look around at our choice assortment of eatables.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.

Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers,

415 MIDDLESEX STREET. 28 THORNDIKE STREET.

Tel 144-4. Wamesit Bank Block.

Business Capitals as taught at NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS UNIVERSITY. Fall Term Begins August 31.



"Complete Manhood AND How to Attain It."

A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

FREEZERS

The new White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer is the best made. We have all the sizes at prices lower than any other house in New England.

HAMMOCKS

Every style and quality, prices from 50 cents upwards. Chinese and Mexican, woven and canvas, with or without pillows, valance and stretchers. Hammock Hooks and Ropes. For sale by

BARTLETT & DOW

216 CENTRAL STREET.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge Street. Meats and Provisions. (Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY, Room 11, Barristers' Hall. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

JOSEPH W. LEACH, Room 12, Shedd's Block. Pianist and Teacher of Singing.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 137 Central St., Opp. American House. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Masonic Block. Counsellors-at-Law. William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

SMOKE OLD 64 CIGAR H. BOOT, Manufacturer.

W. A. LEW, 49 John Street. Clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed. Orders received for cleaning, dying and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 182 Merrimack Street. Photographers. Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Corham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

Try our "BIG TWELVE" brand of flour the best in the city.

IF YOU WANT A CASE Of the Leading Brands of LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY, Bottler, Nos. 98 and 102 Lakeview Avenue. Telephone Number 474-4.

BICYCLES TO LET.

Medium grade and 2nd hand wheels, going cheap to close.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

21, 23, 25, P. O. Ave., beside new P. O.

THE LOWELL TRUNK MANUFACTORY

Are offering some very big bargains for summer tourists. The latest one is the best Dress Suit Case that was ever offered for $5. Also all other Furnishings for traveling.

70-72 Middlesex St. Old Wooden Building

Lowell and Haverhill to Salisbury Beach.

On and After Aug. 1st

STEAMER MERRIMAC

Will leave Haverhill for Salisbury, (weather permitting) at 9.30 a. m. daily (and 2 p. m. daily except Monday.)

Electric cars leave Lowell for Haverhill to connect with the Steamer at 7 and 7.30 m. daily, (and 12 a. m. daily except Monday.

Popular Excursion every afternoon except Monday. Special round trip tickets good for the afternoon only, 25c.

Cheapest and best route to the sea shore. Special rates to parties of 25 or more.

S. W. GEORGE, Agent, Haverhill, 15 Merrimack Street.

YOU'RE THE JUDGE AND JURY

In this case and the question is simply this: We claim that we have the best and the most up-to-date stock of Furnishings for gentlemen to be found in this vicinity, including the new Hats in fall styles, and your opinion would be highly esteemed. Just drop in and look them over.

ARTHUR J. CUMMISKEY,

69 Merrimack Street.

SCOTT & O'DAY, Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers. Steam, Gas and Water Piping. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 54 APPLETON STREET. Opposite New Post Office. Telephone 54-4

JAMES H. CARMICHAEL, No. 97 Central Street. Counsellor at Law and Notary Public

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—4:50; sets, 6:47.
Length of day—13:57.
Moon sets—8.51 p. m.
Full sea—2 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.

Forecast for New England: Fair and cooler, preceded by thunder storms in southern portions; northerly winds.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 51	5 40	§7 27
6 27	7 35	6 30	7 53
6 51	8 08	6 40	§7 56
§7 07	7 58	8 00	9 11
*§7 15	8 02	*8 30	§9 16
*§7 27	8 12	*9 00	§9 46
§7 33	8 50	*9 30	§10 07
7 40	8 55	10 00	11 15
*7 45	8 25	10 45	11 58
*8 50	9 49	11 30	§12 07
9 00	10 30	12 00	§12 56
9 40	10 49	*1 00	§1 38
11 00	12 07	*1 15	§1 52
§11 42	12 25	2 00	3 01
§12 16	1 07	*3 00	§3 4
1 40	2 51	3 30	4 45
3 00	4 25	4 15	§5 37
*§4 00	4 45	4 50	§5 52
*4 10	4 55	*5 00	5 41
4 25	5 30	5 25	6 22
§5 22	6 15	5 50	7 05
5 33	6 33	6 15	7 3
*§6 24	7 10	*7 30	§8 10
*§7 47	8 30	*8 00	§8 40
§8 45	9 40	10 15	11 22
		11 20	12 25

Sunday Trains.

§7 19	8 02	2 15	§3 05
§7 27	8 12	3 00	§10 07
8 45	9 50	1 05	§1 57
§9 16	10 10	5 00	§5 52
§4 25	5 32	7 30	§4 10
§5 58	7 00	8 00	§8 40
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 33	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 30	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	1 09	1 08
12 05	1 37	2 05	3 15
12 25	1 50	3 30	4 20
2 39	3 44	3 40	4 56
2 55	4 02	4 25	6 45
4 05	5 23	5 01	6 20
5 10	6 43	6 01	7 09
6 15	7 16	6 35	7 29
7 00	8 03	9 40	10 41
9 30	10 44	11 15	12 15

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 19
12 05	1 27	11 45	12 58
4 15	5 29	5 00	6 27
5 30	6 50	8 40	9 40
8 45	9 58		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

LOCAL NEWS.

A delicious smoke—Old Hundred cigar.

T. C. Lee, fire insurance, Donovan bl'd.

A regular meeting of the Y. M. C. I. of Belvidere will be held this evening.

Warm weather goods at cut prices at Chris Holmes', 124 and 126 Merrimack street.

The boys of the North Chelmsford truant school enjoyed an outing at Lakeview, yesterday.

If your coal does not suit you try Mullin, the 1018 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone connection.

The burning of an ash barrel in the basement of Thompson's block on Ash street was the occasion of yesterday's still alarm.

Frank B. Looney and William Looney have entered for the three legged race at the Fair grounds, August 29, the occasion of the gala day of St. Patrick's parish.

A very neat fountain has been placed in the centre of Tyler park, and farmers and others driving in that vicinity find it an excellent place to water their horses.

At the Branch street tabernacle last evening, an interesting and instructive address was delivered by Mr. Warren Collins of Fort Worth, Texas, on "Women's Work."

Work on the new shoe shop at Greenmont has been completed and in another week machinery will be placed in position. Work will probably be commenced by September 1st.

The entries for the bowling tournament at the Lakeview alleys will close next Tuesday evening. Several of Lowell's crack rollers have informed Manager Golden that they will participate.

Tom Dentney, the well known temperance lecturer, who has frequently been heard in Lowell, was in the Burlington police court Tuesday after a three days' debauch and was fined $5 and costs.

Two young Ward eight men, Ernest Lorraine and Patrick Honan, met with bicycle mishaps last evening injuring their machines so that they were compelled to use "shank's mare" homewards and shoulder or push their "bikes" before them.

On Saturday, the 15th day of this month, I will sell my two new houses on Pleasant street in Dracut. Anyone looking for the comforts of home for a small price should give this chance great consideration and look each house over. Each house is two stories, contains 8 rooms, 2 bay windows, bath room, water closet and pantry. It has front piazza on a 4000 square feet lot of land; grounds are graded all around it, was built by Wm. Emerson the contractor and painted by Ryden Bros., which assures first class workmanship throughout. Quite handy to new shoe shop, near Navy Yard mills, centrally located as to electric car accommodations and it takes but 5 minutes to come to center of city. The surroundings are beautiful, first class neighbors, healthy, high, dry and convenient. Just the place for a man with a little money. Schools are near and every facility for educating the children without having them in contact with the evils of city life. Remember next Saturday at four o'clock. Terms $100 at sale. House No. 2 is exactly the same as No. 1.

EDWARD R. DONOVAN.

Will Resume Work.

After a three weeks' vacation the operatives of the Talbot mills, North Billerica, will resume work on Monday next.

Accidents.

Frank Richards while at work on the Tremont and Suffolk yesterday afternoon had his hand caught in the machinery and was sent to the corporation hospital for surgical treatment.

CITY HALL NOTES.

There will be a meeting of the water board this evening.

A return was received at the board of health office yesterday signed by a local physician on the death of a woman 95 years of age from cholera infantum. The doctor had evidently got "mixed" in making out the return, and he was called to explain or amend it.

One of the busiest departments at city hall just at the present time is that of the assessors, Head Clerk Kirby and his assistants being engaged in computing the amount of taxes to be paid by the citizens and it is a long and tedious job. When this is finished the tax bills will be made out.

The registrars of voters in the basement of the city hall are busy these warm sultry days preparing for the coming election, and as they have a big season's work before them their object is to complete it as soon as possible.

Louis Alexander,

tailor, 65 Central street, is having his semi-annual clearance sale to make room for new fall styles. Bargains in crash, golf, bicycle suits and all summer goods.

Free Silver

May mean a great deal to some people, but it is a small thing compared to the large amount of free presents we give to purchasers of our high grade teas and coffees. DICKSON BROS., 68 Merrimack street.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Loses Dr. Harrington as a Member.

ACCORDING TO CITY SOLICITOR QUA'S OPINION.

Which Decides Favorably to Dr. Porter.

Quite a sensation has been caused by a new interpretation put upon the recent statute regarding boards of health, by City Solicitor Qua, by which it appears that Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, one of the most valuable members the board has ever had, is robbed of his membership in the board.

Dr. O. P. Porter, who all along has been disputing his removal from the board, is retained, if the opinion is final.

Dr. Porter has claimed openly that he was still a member, notwithstanding the opinion expressed by the city solicitor some time ago in support of Dr. Harrington, and the new opinion which reverses the old, causes the surprise.

The decision or opinion is as follows:

Lowell, Mass., Aug. 8, 1896.

Hon. William F. Courtney.

Dear Sir: I have given a great deal of consideration to the enclosed letter addressed to you by James B. Field, chairman of the Board of Health, and by you referred to me, in which my opinion is requested as to the present status of the membership of the Board.

The record shows that James Bayles was nominated and confirmed as a member of the Board January 17, 1893, James B. Field, M. D., January 12, 1894. On January 16, 1894, Omer P. Porter, M. D., was nominated and confirmed as city physician for a term of three years.

The two first named were nominated under the authority of Section 8 of Chapter 80 of the Public Statutes, which was taken from Sections 1 and 6 of Chapter 133 of the Acts of 1877, which act was accepted by a vote of the citizens and became operative in Lowell in November of the year last named. This statute provided that the Board of Health should consist of the "city physician and two persons not members of the City Council, appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen." The statute further provided as follows: "The term of office of the appointed members shall be two years, and one of them shall retire from office on the first Monday of February in each year." The record of the appointment of Mr. Bayles and Dr. Field does not show that they were appointed to be members of said Board from and after the first Monday of February next succeeding their appointment respectively, but there can be no doubt that each of them was appointed to fill the vacancy which would be caused by the expiration of the term of office of a member of the Board on the first Monday of February then next ensuing.

It will therefore be seen that the term of office of Mr. Bayles expired the first Monday of February 1895, and that of Dr. Field the first Monday of February, 1896, while the term of office of Dr. Porter as city physician has not yet expired.

Chapter 174 of the Acts of 1894 provides that "Members of the Board of Health in cities, appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen under the provisions of Section Eight of Chapter Eighty of the Public Statutes, shall continue to hold their office after the expiration of their regular terms until their respective successors are appointed." As no successor to Mr. Bayles was appointed the Lowell Board of Health undoubtedly consisted of the two appointed members above named, and Dr. Omer P. Porter by virtue of his office as city physician on April 30, 1895, the time when Chapter 332 of the Acts of 1895 took effect. Section 2 of this last named act repeals said Section 8 of Chapter 80 of the Public Statutes, but Section 1 of the Act of 1895 provides that "Members of existing boards shall continue to hold office until the appointment of a new board in accordance with the provisions of this Act." The only appointment made under the act of 1895 was that of Thomas F. Harrington, who was nominated and confirmed as a member of the Board of Health for three years, from the first Monday in February, 1896. Was this appointment made in accordance with the Act of 1895? Was it the appointment of a "new board" within the meaning of the Act? Can the Act of 1895 be so construed in connection with the Act of 1894 above referred to as to authorize the appointment of a single member under the later Act to take the place of one of the old members, and if so, which of the old members does the new member succeed? It is not easy to give a reasonable construction to the Act of 1895. The attempt to do so is very like an effort to find reasonable and consistent design and purpose in that which is in reality simply an accident.

Section 1 of the Act of 1895 reads as follows: "In each city except Boston there shall be appointed by the Mayor subject to confirmation or rejection by the Board of Aldermen, except where other provision is made in the City Charter, a Board of Health consisting of three members, who shall hold office for the term of three years, from the first Monday in February next succeeding their appointment, one of whom shall be a doctor of medicine. They shall not be members of the City Council. (If such boards are not already in existence appointments shall be made as herein provided, one for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years; and thereafter one member shall be appointed annually for the term of three years, from the first Monday in February next succeeding such appointment.) Members of existing boards shall continue to hold office until the appointment of a new board in accordance with the provisions of this Act. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term as above provided. Each member so appointed shall be subject to removal by the Mayor for cause, and shall receive such compensation as the City Council shall from time to time determine."

The natural construction of this statute would be to exclude as inapplicable to this City the clause which I have inclosed in brackets, beginning "If such boards are not already in existence," because a Board of Health was in existence in Lowell at the time when this Act was passed and took effect. Leaving this out, the Statute plainly requires the Mayor to appoint a Board of Health consisting of three members, each of whom are to hold office for a term of three years, from the first Monday in February next succeeding such appointment. But this construction would give us a Board of Health, every member of which would go out of office by the expiration of his term at the same time. This is so obviously contrary to sound public policy, and to legislative policy as shown in other Statutes in respect to Boards of Health and other administration boards, as well as to the provision in this same Statute for the establishment of Boards of Health in cities where no such boards existed at the time the Act took effect, that I cannot believe it to have been the intent of the Legislature. The Legislature surely could not have intended that in some cities the Board of Health established under the Statute should terminate and be succeeded by an entirely new board every three years, while in other cities it should be a continuous board, one of its members only retiring each year, and I cannot therefore so construe the Statute if another construction can be given which is consistent with the language used and is not open to these objections. On the other hand if the words "such board" used in the clause in brackets are to be construed according to the apparently natural import of the language in that connection as equivalent to "Board of Health" then the clause cannot be construed to apply to the appointment in Lowell, though it may and does indicate the intention of the Legislature to establish by the Statute a board, each member of which should have a three years' term, and one member of which should retire from office each year. The Mayor and Aldermen of Lowell must still find their authority for making the appointments in the first sentence of the Statute. This sentence does not prescribe the time when the appointments shall be made, but it does clearly prescribe that the term of office of the members shall be three years, and just as clearly does not authorize the Mayor to appoint any member for a shorter term.

When at your request in January last, I had this Statute under consideration, it was suggested to me that if your Honor should appoint one member this year for a term of three years and another should be so appointed next year, and another the year following, the Statute which makes the city physician an ex-officio member having been repealed, and the Statute now in force providing for the retention of their offices by the members until the appointment of "a new board" we should have a board such as the Statute contemplated without doing violence to its language. This seemed a reasonable way out of the difficulty. It was the method which the city solicitor of Lawrence advised the Mayor of that city to adopt, and I adopted it in my letter to Your Honor of January 21st last. This solution or rather expedient for avoiding the difficulty was not at the time quite satisfactory to me as is apparent from the language of my letter. Further reflection only served to increase my dissatisfaction with it, and you will remember that I saw you very soon after my letter of the 21st was handed you, and suggested another solution of the problem which impressed me more favorably, and which I now believe to be a better and more reasonable construction of the Statute of 1895. I think that the Statute fairly construed contains,

First. A compulsory provision for the establishment in each city except Boston of a Board of Health consisting of three members, not members of the City Council, one of whom should be a doctor of medicine, which board shall be a continuous body, one member of which is to be chosen each year and,

Second. A method by which "such board" (meaning precisely the kind of board described) should be created in cities where no Board of Health existed, or in cities or where no board of the kind described existed. It will be remembered that Chapter 133 of the Acts of 1877, the provisions of which are incorporated in Chapter 80 of the Public Statutes, was not compulsory but left the question of the establishment of a Board of Health in any city to be decided by a popular vote and was only operative in cities where its provisions had been accepted by such vote.

In cities which had not accepted this Act the provisions of Section 4 of Chapter 80 of the Public Statutes were in force. This Section provides as follows: "Except where different provision is made by law the City Council of a city may appoint a Board of Health; may constitute either branch of such council or a joint or separate committee of their body a Board of Health either for general or special purposes," etc.

Under this Statute it will be seen that a variety of Boards of Health may have existed in the different cities of the Commonwealth when the Act of 1895 was passed, and it seems reasonable to suppose that one of the objects of the Act was to establish Boards of Health which should be uniform as to their constitution and terms of office. Some of the cities acting under said Section 4 of Chapter 80 of the Public Statutes may have established Boards of Health precisely similar to those provided for by the Act of 1895. If so then such cities are excluded from the provisions of the clause of the Act which I have enclosed in brackets in the above quotation by the words "If such boards are not already in existence," but the clause is applicable to all other cities included in the Act, for though they may have a Board of Health, it is not such board as is contemplated by and provided for in the Act.

If this construction of the Act is correct, it follows, I think, that the appointment in January last of Dr. Harrington was not an appointment of "a new board in accordance with the provisions" of the Act, and the old members, namely: Mr. Bayles and Doctors Field and Porter are new members of and constitute the present board.

Under any construction of the Statutes I cannot see how it would be possible to hold that the appointment of a single member was the appointment of "a new board;" nor can I find, assuming the appointment of Dr. Harrington to be otherwise valid, any means by which to determine which of the old members should give place to him as the appointment does not designate which of the members he is to succeed. I believe it was generally understood at the time the appointment was made, that he was to succeed the city physician, and if the law under which the Board was constituted simply authorized the city physician to act with the Board, it might reasonably be claimed that the law having been repealed by the Act of 1895, he was no longer authorized so to act and Dr. Harrington took his place, but the law made him a member of the Board, and I see no reason for holding that the clause of the Act of 1895, providing that members of existing Boards shall hold their office until the appointment of a new Board, does not apply to him as well as to the appointed members.

I have reached the conclusions herein stated with great reluctance not wholly or chiefly because of any pride of opinion or unwillingness to confess myself in error, but because of the influence my former letter may have had in leading you to take what I now believe to have been erroneous action.

Of course it is by no means certain that the construction of the Statute which I have herein adopted is the construction which would be adopted by the court, if the question were brought before it, which I hope will be done so that we may have it authoritatively settled. Respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS W. QUA.
City Solicitor.

AYER'S PILLS

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills, and testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night."—G. W. BOWMAN, 26 East Main St., Carlisle, Pa.

CURE CONSTIPATION.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

THEIR HANDS UP

Hogans' Big Outing at Mountain Rock.

RHODE ISLAND CLAM BAKE WAS SERVED

And Big 12s' Won Exciting Game.

A quiet, orderly, and decidedly enjoyable outing was that of the Hogans at Mountain Rock yesterday afternoon, at which the Big 12 finally won a game of ball from their great rivals, the Hogans.

The hot weather drew a large crowd to the grounds and about 300 presented tickets to Officer Jack Tilton who had his eye out for ringers for whom none appeared on the grounds.

The fun started early in the afternoon with a fat man's race between Maurice Johnson, who was trained by Johnnie Roarke, and Tom Earle. Maurice won the race of 100 yards in 10 seconds, more or less, probably more. But in the other athletic events Rourke's stable didn't cut any figure, as John Ward, the champion tub racer of the stable took to the woods when he saw "Happy Days" and plenty of them Casey entered against him. With the Roarke man out of it Casey had a cinch though he should have been handicapped for he used his whiskers as a sail for the tub. The prizes were $10 gold pieces and pigs' feet.

After the sports the crowd strolled to the ball field where an unsympathetic sun blistered their faces and hands as they went through five innings which Mike Mahoney umpired.

The nines were as follows: Big 12—Hoyle c, McGuane p, Carey 1b, McCarthy s, Hall 2b, Crowley lf, Breen m, Hoban rf, Gallagher 3b.

Hogans—O'Brien c, Cassidy p, Courtney 1b, Whalen 2b, McVey 3b, Rourke lf, Harrington rf, Connors m.

The score resulted as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	
Big 12	1	3	0	1	6	—11
Hogans	1	1	1	1	4	— 8

After the game and while it was in progress a most palatable clam bake was served under the trees near the water. The cool breezes from across the pond together with the excellence of the repast made the many guests forget the heat. The bake was of the genuine Rocky Point style gotten up by Abe Williams of this city a master of the art. There were clams, bluefish, sweet potatoes, corn, onions, watermelon and "sich."

After the dinner some went in swimming while others sought the swings and shady nooks none returning home until evening.

The quietest man of the day was "King" Boyle who was awed by the sun and who with his twin brother, Ben Spinoza, stayed under the trees, while the game progressed. His absence from the coaching line lost the Hogans the game.

Among the out-of-town guests were the following from Nashua: George Woodward, Thomas Connors, Patrick Barry, Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Burke, M. H. O'Grady and Joseph Slattery; and Ben Spinoza, Martin Griffin and D. Walker of Boston; E. McGovern of New York; and several from Lawrence and Haverhill.

The manager of the picnic was Cornelius Dugan and William H. Grady acted as his assistant. In the committee on arrangements were George Dubuque, William W. Harrington, W. W. Murphy, Thomas H. Boyle, James W. Cudworth, Joseph O'Brien, James Doyle, J. W. Billingsley, John F. Rourke, Harry Young, Robert Saunders, Joshua Kershaw, Dr. Waldo Miles, James McParland, Howard Blacktin, John A. McQuade and a number of other good fellows.

Cadets at Boxford.

The Second Corps of Cadets now in camp at Boxford are complaining of the heat and the matter of postponing the annual tour of duty until later in the season has been seriously discussed. Some would like it as late as September.

Will Give Reception.

Princess lodge, Daughters of St. George have to tender a reception to the delegates to the grand lodge session which convenes in Lowell Aug. 25, 26, 27.

Two Valuable Relics.

Two keys in the window of Edward Pinault's shoe store at 43 East Merrimack street are attracting much attention especially among the French residents of that portion of the city. One is of huge proportions and the other of ordinary size. Both keys formerly were used in opening the gate and door at the approach of St. Joseph's church on Lee street prior to the time that the edifice passed into the procession of the late Rev. Andre Garin, O. M. I. The church was then used as a place of religious worship by the Methodist denomination. The keys have since been in the possession of Mrs. J. L. Fiske now of Westford and who was then Miss Josephine Taggart, organist of the church.

The United Workmen.

Lowell lodge, A.O.U.W., at its meeting of last evening received six applications and four candidates were installed. J. Edward Rivet, grand recorder, notified the lodge that its membership gain has been the largest of any lodge in the organization.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

$150 will buy a first class DINING AND ICE CREAM SALOON AT SANBORN & DONOVAN'S ROOM 1, SWAN BUILDING, CENTRAL ST. Bad Debts Collected. Auctioneering and Appraising.

R. J. MOWER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN 285 Central Street.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

Lakeview Theatre.

Will West, the hearty, jovial and good natured comedian of the Weston-Reimer Comedy Co., at Lakeview, and leading man of the Dazzler Co., which shortly is to open its season, is to receive a testimonial from Kendall Weston and his company as well as many Lowell friends.

Mr. West is immensely popular in Lowell and his testimonial on Friday evening next is bound to be a great success. Several members of the Dazzler Co., have volunteered and the Weston Co., will present "Honor Bound." Act I of "Nitas First," and "Abarian Nights," Act II. Mr. West will sing a budget of songs and it will be a great night for West and his host of friends. Tickets are selling rapidly.

NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB.

To Act With the Poore Crowd Organized Last Evening.

At the party headquarters in Wyman's exchange last evening a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a republican club to act in conjunction with the city committee.

The presiding officer was Alonzo G. Walsh and E. H. Shattuck was secretary. The first matter was the fixing of the admission fee, and a motion was made that it be $1.

An amendment provided that 25c. be the fee. A long list of officers were chosen with Alonzo G. Walsh as president; Geo. W. Poore, vice president; Edward H. Shattuck, secretary; and Clarence W. Whidden, treasurer.

Addresses were made by President Walsh, Judge John J. Pickman, Frank L. Weaver, Geo. W. Poore, Esq., and Rep. George E. Putnam.

A committee was appointed to prepare membership books for circulation. After other minor business, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, September 1st.

NEW PUTNAM BLOCK.

The Handsomest Building on Market Street Now Completed.

Another new building is fast approaching completion, which will add to the architectural beauty of the city. Reference is made to one of the finest buildings on Market street, that of Representative George E. Putnam.

The building is four stories in height and designed expressly for Mr. Putnam's constantly growing produce business, having every convenience for the loading and unloading of his farm products. The structure is as near fire proof as it is possible to make it. The building has about 40 feet frontage and a depth of 84 feet, and is so constructed that any kind of machinery can be used within it. Two elevators have been placed in position which run from the basement to the top of the structure. On the first, or ground floor will be a mammoth cold blast refrigerator kept at a freezing point temperature with a capacity of holding several tons of butter and eggs. In the front of this floor is located the business office with every modern and up-to-date convenience.

The other three floors of the building will be utilized by Mr. Putnam in his business and on the whole the entire structure will no doubt rank as the finest of any in the state devoted entirely to the produce trade.

PERSONAL.

Health Inspector Frank J. O'Hare is sojourning at Sharon Springs.

Mrs. Harry Stocks and family are located at the home of Mrs. Wm. Favor, Old Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ryan of Tewksbury Centre are entertaining a new arrival. Its a boy.

Offiber Napoleon Provencher has returned suddenly from his vacation at Crescent beach having become seriously ill.

Mailing Clerk Charles E. Hogan of the Lowell postoffice will leave on Saturday next for a two weeks' sojourn at Sharon Springs.

Miss Margaret Wallace of Lagrange street accompanied by her brother and Miss Bessie McManus is visiting in Sudbury, N. H.

Wm. Dolan of the Lawrence street engine house was among the Lowellians who were present at the Bryan demonstration in New York city last night.

Inspector Charles Laflamme is expected home from Lake Waterpaugh where he has been regaling himself on roast couchon, boiled bass and other Canadian luxuries.

Mr. Robert Larson, no stranger in Lowell in reportorial work is filling Mr. Rodney Hemmenway's place on the Boston Herald during the latter's sojourn in Europe.

Miss Lizzie Keefe, the fashionable dressmaker of Centralville, left last Friday for New York for a stay of four weeks. Miss Keefe will be at home to patrons September 7th.

Miss Maggie Reilly of Chapel street and the Misses Minnie and Maggie Noonan of Olive street are spending their vacation for a fortnight at Lynn and Crescent beaches.

Constable Martin Conway of North Billerica was in New York last night listening to the eloquence of Candidate Bryan and getting up-to-date information on the silver question.

Ex-President John Dwyer of the Y. M. C. I. of Belvidere, who is on his vacation, is doing the beaches daily in touch with the electric cars from Lowell and returning home each evening.

Foreman Joseph Paquette of P. Lynch's barber shop who recently went to Rochester, N. H., to recuperate from his recent severe illness, was taken with two hemorrhages on Tuesday and is in a decidedly critical condition.

Mr. Arthur G. Pollard and Mr. Charles E. Adams, with three other gentlemen of Boston, have purchased 100 acres of land up in New Brunswick, and left for that section Tuesday, on a pleasure trip. There is a lake four miles long in which there are many trout.

Police Court—Pickman, J.

During the heated term it seems that Lowell's bibulous individuals have taken to the woods judging from the police court record for only two drunks appeared before Judge Pickman one of whom was a woman and was placed on probation. The other, Patrick Curtin was sentenced four months to jail.

Bridget McNally and Margaret E. Clark, two young girls, charged with larceny were ordered until tomorrow for trial at the juvenile session of court.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

CLEAR, COOL AND REFRESHING

Is the Lager and Ales that are to be had at McPadden's saloon. Just the thing to build you up these warm days. McPadden's Wine rooms, opp. New Post Office, Gorham street.

BASE BALL.

Dracut oval will be the scene this afternoon of a contest between the city hall base ball club and a team made up from the following Lowell scribes: Cahill, catcher; Paradis, pitcher; Blaisdell, first base; Dowling, second base; Lamperton, third base; Sternberg, short stop; Shea, left field; Brown, centre field; Pickering, right field.

There will be an important meeting of the Urban and Suburban league in this office tonight and unless the weather is too hot the meeting will be hot enough to suit anyone. A big kick is rumored though what it is, no one seems to know. Managers are requested to be present on time, 8 o'clock.

A morning paper claimed or advised that Lynch should be fired from the league for being crooked and says that he bet money on the game or was bribed, all of which is so much rot. Lynch is honest and meant to do right on Saturday though he didn't succeed. Lynch made three bad decisions on Saturday though an umpire never lived who didn't some time or other have an off game.

Don't forget there is an interesting game between the Emeralds and South Ends on the Fairgrounds this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE TANDEM WALTZ.

It Is the Newest Thing and All Right For Hot Summer Weather.

The latest in dancing—it's the tandem waltz. At the gay watering places in the east, at Newport and Saratoga, Cape May, Atlantic City, even as far west as Chicago and St. Louis, the tandem waltz is now the rage.

There is no more slow, languorous dancing on a handkerchief's space. The young man who held his partner close, as if he dreaded robbery, is out of date. The tandem craze has struck the waltz.

The tandem has its advantages. In it both girl and young man move in the same direction at the same time.

Instead of a young man holding out his hands and the girl tucking her head under his chin, she gives him the cold shoulder.

For the girl whose only charm is the sloping lines of the back of the neck and the fetching little locks tickling the white nape this is especially comfortable.

The girl stands back of her partner, who holds her right arm extended. This girl's left hand is put behind her. This does away with what prim people have called unmitigated temptations of the waltz. There is no chance for the young man to clasp a girl's slender waist.

Faces are not dangerously close, and eyes —oh, eyes can't look into other eyes any kind of tender looks.

The tandem takes all the flavor out of Strauss waltzing. However, it is one of the distinct novelties. Here's one advantage: The tandem waltz will never ruin the back of the waist of a girl's dress.

But think of the tall girl towing the little partner around in a tandem waltz!—Philadelphia Telegraph.

CAPTIVE FOR THIRTY YEARS.

Carl G. James Says He Was Stolen by Indians In 1863.

Governor Rich of Michigan has received a letter from Carl G. James of Grand Forks, N. D., who is anxious to find his parents, telling a thrilling story.

James says in 1863 or 1864 he was taken from Port Huron by the Canadian Indians. Shortly thereafter the Indians became afraid of the whites and moved west, taking their captive with them. James was very young then, and it was not until two years ago that he learned where he was taken from. He immediately set out to find some trace of his relatives, but has not yet been successful. James says at the time of the Northfield massacre he made his escape after being tied to a stake and burned so severely that he still carries the scars. A young girl was taken from Port Huron at the same time he was, but he has been unable to learn whether she was his sister. The story is vouched for by D. P. Ryan of Grand Forks, who says that the young man is handicapped in his efforts to find his family by the fact that he does not know his real name, James being the name of the man who rescued him.

Quay Himself Has Said It.

Before he left for Florida recently Senator Quay announced that he would positively retire from politics as soon as his present term expires. He requested that nothing be said about this statement until he got away where he could not be asked questions about it. He said:

"It has often been said by others, but I have never said it myself until now. At the expiration of my term in the United States senate I will refuse any renomination and will retire from politics and spend the balance of my time getting acquainted with my family."

He proposed, he said, to serve his constituents, as he has done in the past, to the best of his ability and to the end of his term. But, that passed, he said that familiar old headline that has been seen so often and has been as often untrue, "Quay Out of Politics," will be a verity.—New York Journal.

Not even a grain of salt is wanting to emphasize and make perfect the flavor of

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT.

Pure, wholesome,—an economical luxury. Sold everywhere. Take no substitute.

Send name and address for booklet, "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving."

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

By virtue of power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Mary Bagley of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and commonwealth of Massachusetts to Bridget Crane of said Lowell, dated January 31st, 1890, and recorded with Middlesex north district registry of deeds book 272, page 65, for breach of the condition of said mortgage, Bridget Crane of Lowell, mortgagee of said mortgage, for said breach of condition will sell at public auction on the mortgaged premises on Saturday, Aug. 29th, 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, namely: A certain tract of land with the buildings thereon situated in said Lowell and being a part of lot No. 138 on a plan of land entitled Crescent hill, a suburb of Lowell, Mass., owned by the heirs of Fisher A. Hildreth, et als. Book of plans 4 and 5; plan 56, Middlesex north district deeds, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of the premises on the southerly side of Lilley avenue at a point distant westerly one hundred and ten and 21-100 feet from the westerly side of Dalton street; thence running westerly on the southerly side of Lilley avenue seventy feet to a stake; thence southerly at right angles to said avenue sixty-eight and 40-100 feet to lot numbered 130 on said plan; thence northeasterly on said lot No. 132 sixty-eight and 44-100 feet to the southwesterly corner of lot No. 146 on said plan; thence northerly on said lot No. 146 fifty-three and 14-100 feet to the point of beginning, containing 4137 square feet subject to the instructions contained in the deed to Mary Bagley.

The said premises are the same described in said mortgage deed and are to be sold as aforesaid. Terms to be stated at time and place of sale.

BRIDGET CRANE, Mortgagee.
D. J. DONAHUE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Lowell, Mass., Aug. 6th, 1896.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BAD LOWELL BOYS.

Whose Waywardness Brings Them Into the Clutches of the Law.

The police received intelligence from Oakdale, last night, that John Brady and Terrence McQuade, young men residing in Lowell, had been arrested there and would be arraigned as vagrants in the Worcester police court today. The request was made that the young men's parents be notified of the arrest, and this being done they started for Worcester at an early hour this morning.

Officer Bart Ryan made a clever catch last evening and one which may put a stop to juvenile burglaring. While going his rounds through Middle street about 7.30 o'clock his attention was attracted to a noise in Simpson and Rowland's wholesale grocery establishment. Finding the rear door unlocked he searched the premises and discovered Joseph Shaw, only 11 years of age, inside the store. He had two or three sample bottles of jelly in his pocket, having been discovered too soon to allow him to appropriate any thing else. He has been in the habit of frequenting the store of late and gained an entrance with a key which he found upon the premises but which was not used and consequently was not missed.

MATRIMONIAL.

The marriage rites of Mr. Axel Yagerhorn and Miss Etta Belle Moore were solemnized by Rev. George H. Johnson last evening. Their honeymoon will be enjoyed in the Granite state.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

General Secretary Howe writes from Halifax that Mr. McBrayne and himself are having a very enjoyable time.

Rev. Geo. E. Lovejoy of Stoneham, Mass., who preached in this city last Sunday was the first general secretary of this association, filling that place from 1868 to 1871.

Silver League Meeting.

A meeting of the Silver League will be held this evening in the citizens' committee room. There will be a hot time at the meeting.

One to five applications of Dean's Ointment will cure the worst case of itching piles there ever was. Can you afford to torture when a simple, never failing suffer remedy is at hand? It never fails.

A SURE CURE FOR Rough and Broken Plaster, METAL CEILINGS AND WALLS, APPLIED BY A. L. KITTREDGE & CO., 208 CENTRAL ST.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

SPECIAL SALE

WIDE SHEETINGS

WE HAVE JUST OPENED

55 CASES

REMNANTS OF SEAMLESS BLEACHED SHEETINGS

Received direct from two of the best sheeting mills of New England, in suitable lengths for sheets, from 2 1-2 yards to 20 yards in length, and will be offered on sale as the greatest values in sheetings we ever gave, on

MONDAY 17th. INST.

They are not of ordinary grades of cotton but of the highest priced sheetings in the market but our prices at this sale will be even lower than ever asked even for inferior grades of sheeting as you can judge by the following prices

6-4 wide	(54 inches)	regular price	17c.	for this sale	10c. yard
7-4 "	63 "	" "	20c.	" " "	12½c. "
8-4 "	(2 yards)	" "	22c.	" " "	14c. "
9-4 "	2¼ "	" "	25c.	" " "	16c. "
10-4 "	2½ "	" "	28c.	" " "	17c. "

We have put a part of this immense purchase in our Palmer street window, there are cords and cords of them, and are an unusual opportunity for the Lowell public to get some of the very best sheetings at nearly half price—sale in Bargain Department.

Waverley BICYCLES

Highest of High Grades.

Are Built in the Largest and Best Equipped Factory in the World.

The Pleasures of Cycling depend much on your wheel. Get one that you can rely on at all times through thick and thin. The Waverly has the reputation of being such. Ask those who ride them. Scorcher (3 heights) $85.00. Belle (26 and 28 inch) $75.00 and $85.00.

Made By Indiana Bicycle Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

JEANNOTTE & CO., Agents.